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THE

STUDENTS' HISTORY NOTE BOOK

... BY ...
REV. J. O. MILLER, M.A.,

PRINCIPAL OF RIDLEY COLLEGE, ST. CATHARINES.



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REV. J. O. MILLER, M.A.

Principal of Ridley College, St. Catharines.

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PREFACE.

This is a combined Exercise and Note Book. The century-squares contain the dry bones of an elementary knowledge of English History. By thoroughly mastering them, it is believed that pupils will lay the foundation of a more definite knowledge of the main periods of English History than can be got by relating facts to a line of kings, and also carry in their minds a more comprehensive view of our history as a whole. The pages for notes are intended to help the student to extend his knowledge of details in the most interesting way possible, viz., by original work, chiefly on the lines of the study of the lives of eminent men, and of the great events in social progress. The plan of coloured squares is an attempt to unite in the teaching of history visual impressions with rigorous drill. Wherever this can be effected the path of the teacher is made easy. It is hoped that the attempt here made may prove not altogether unsuccessful.

HOW TO USE THE BOOK.

It should be used in connection with the Public and High School Histories. After teaching, or reading, the lesson from the history, drill on the period printed in the coloured squares. Teach the pupil to seize on the central facts or persons in a period, to summarize his knowledge upon these on the blank pages left for notes, and to associate all other details about these pivots. Where memorizing is required, as must always be the case in learning history, the Law of Association is admittedly the most valuable of all aids to effective teaching.

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TABLE OF ENGLISH KINGS

FROM THE
NINTH CENTURY.

CENTURY IX.

SAXON LINE.

Egbert	800, rgd. 36
Ethelwulf	836 " 22
Ethelbald	855 " 2
Ethelbert	860 " 6
Ethelred I	866 " 5
Alfred the Great	871 " 30

CENTURY X.

Edward the Elder	901, rgd. 24
Aethelstan	925 " 15
Edmund I	940 " 6
Edred	946 " 9
Edwig	955 " 4
Edgar	959 " 16
Edward the Martyr	975 " 3
Ethelred II	978 " 38

CENTURY XI.

Edmund Ironside	1016, rgd. —
DANISH LINE.	
Cnut	1016, rgd. 15
Harold Harefoot	1035 " 5
Harthacnut	1040 " 2
SAXON LINE (Cont'd).	
Edward Confessor	1042, rgd. 24
Harold	1066 " —
NORMAN LINE.	
William I	1066, rgd. 21
William II	1087 " 18

CENTURY XII.

Henry I	1100, rgd. 35
Stephen	1135 " 19
PLANTAGENET LINE.	
Henry II	1154, rgd. 35
Richard I	1189 " 10
John	1199 " 17

CENTURY XIII.

Henry III	1216, rgd. 56
Edward I	1272 " 35

CENTURY XIV.

Edward II	1307, rgd. 20
Edward III	1327 " 50
Richard II	1377 " 22
LANCASTRIANS.	
Henry IV	1399 " 14

CENTURY XV.

Henry V	1413, rgd. 9
Henry VI	1422 " 39
YORKISTS.	
Edward IV	1461 " 22
Edward V	1483 " 3m
Richard III	1483 " 2
TUDOR LINE.	
Henry VII	1485 " 24

CENTURY XVI.

Henry VIII	1500, rgd. 38
Edward VI	1547 " 6
Mary	1553 " 5
Elizabeth	1558 " 55

CENTURY XVII.

STUART LINE.

James I	1603, rgd. 22
Charles I	1625 " 24
Commonwealth	1649 " 11
Charles II	1660 " 25
James II	1685 " 3
William III } and Mary. }	1688 " 14

CENTURY XVIII.

Anne	1702, rgd. 12
BRUNSWICK LINE.	
George I	1714, rgd. 13
George II	1727 " 33
George III	1760 " 60

CENTURY XIX.

George IV	1820, rgd. 10
William, IV	1830 " 7
Victoria	1837 " 64

THE GREAT PERIODS OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

CENTURY I.

The Rule of the
Romans.

CENTURY VI.

The Settlement of the
Saxons.

Christianity Established.

CENTURY XI.

The Danish Rule,
1014-1042.

The Norman Conquest.

Feudal System.

CENTURY XVI.

The Rise of the Power of
the People.

The New Learning.

The Reformation.

CENTURY II.

The Rule of the
Romans.

CENTURY VII.

Saxon Rule.

The Heptarchy.

CENTURY XII.

The Rule of the Nobles.

CENTURY XVII.

Petition of Right.

Civil War.

Puritan Rule.

The Revolution.

CENTURY III.

The Rule of the
Romans.

CENTURY VIII.

Saxon Rule

Greatness of Northumbria.

CENTURY XIII.

Magna Charta.

The Barons' War.

The First Real Parliament.

Beginning of the Influence
of the People.

CENTURY XVIII.

Extension of National Power;
The Great Duel with France

Indian Empire.

American Independence.

Napoleon.

CENTURY IV.

The Rule of the
Romans.

CENTURY IX.

The Supremacy of
Wessex.

The Inroads of the Danes.

The Rule of Alfred the Great.

CENTURY XIV.

National Unity under
Edward III.

Hundred Years' War.

Beginnings of Religious and
Social Revolution.

CENTURY XIX.

Power of the People finally
established

Slavery abolished.

The growth of Trade.

A Century of Comparative
Peace.

CENTURY V.

The Settlement of the
Saxons.

CENTURY X.

Struggle between the Danes
and the English.

CENTURY XV.

Increase of the Power of
Parliament.

The Wars of the Roses.

Discovery of Printing.

Discovery of America.

PERIOD I.—Coloured Drab.

This period covers the first four centuries, and is the period of Roman conquest and rule of Britain.

PERIOD II.—Coloured Green.

From the fifth to the tenth centuries inclusive—the conquest and rule of the island by the Anglo-Saxon tribes, with an interval of Danish invasion.

PERIOD III.—Coloured Light Red.

From the eleventh to the fifteenth centuries inclusive. The period of the rule of the nobles and the repression of the common people. Largely a period of devastating war.

PERIOD IV.—Coloured Yellow.

From the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries inclusive. The period of the progress of the people to wealth and influence, and gradually towards supreme political power.

[NOTE.—The student should enter on this page the main subdivisions of each period, by the help of squares, or otherwise.]

CENTURY I.

[The Romans invaded Britain .c. 55.]

The Britons conquered and the land settled by the
Romans under Claudius, A.D. 43.

Caractacus defeated and taken prisoner A.D. 51.
Boadicea, A.D. 60.

Julius Agricola, conqueror and governor of Britain,
A.D. 78.

STUDENT'S NOTES.

1. State the causes of the Invasion of Britain.
2. The condition of the island.
3. The value of the island to the Romans.
4. Particulars about persons of interest.

(See Public and High School, and Edith Thompson's Histories).

CENTURY II.

Visit of Roman Emperor Hadrian, A.D. 120.

Hadrian's Wall.

The Romans built several great roads which still remain, and some great walls.

STUDENT'S NOTES.

1. Give some account of Hadrian.
2. Sketch some of the Roman roads.
3. Particulars of Hadrian's Wall (Picts' Wall) and the Wall of Antoninus (Graham's Dyke).

CENTURY III.

Visit of the Roman Emperor Severus, A.D. 208.

Invasions of the Picts and Scots.

Christianity first preached in Britain.

Ravages of the Saxon Pirates.

The Emperor Constantius defeated the Picts and the
Saxon Pirates.

STUDENT'S NOTES.

1. Give some account of the Picts and Scots.
2. The value of Britain to the Romans (manufactures of pottery, glass, etc., British wheat fields).
3. Roads built—called streets from *strata*. Towns built—called chester, etc., from *castra*.

CENTURY IV.

Emperor Constantius in Britain; married Helena, a British lady.

St. Alban, the first British martyr.

Invasion of the Picts and Scots, who penetrated as far as London.

Many Britons settled in a part of Gaul called Brittany.

The end of Roman rule.







STUDENT'S NOTES.

1. State the general effects of the Roman rule.
 - (a) Upon the country—division into six provinces—the building of four great roads, towns, walls, etc.
 - (b) Upon the British people, trade, religion, etc.

CENTURY V.

The Romans called to defend their city, left Britain A.D. 410.	
The Picts and Scots invaded Britain.	HENRIET founded the Kingdom of Kent.
The Britons called in the Angles, Jutes and Saxons to help them.	
These German tribes drove out the Picts, but conquered the land for their own.	ELLA founded Sussex.

STUDENT'S NOTES.

1. For notes on the beginnings of English History, see Public and High School Histories and Green.
2. N.B.—The century plans are now divided into quarters—the first and second on left side, the third and fourth on right side.

CENTURY VI.

Kingdom of Essex founded.	Deira and East Anglia founded.
Bernicia founded.	Mercia founded.
	St. Augustine sent by Pope Gregory to preach Christianity.

STUDENT'S NOTES.

1. Make notes on the Heptarchy. (See P. and H. S. Histories, Edith Thompson and Green).
2. Note the religions practised in England at the coming of Augustine.
3. Note the legend of King Arthur, A.D. 542.

CENTURY VII.

<p>EDWIN founded Northumbria (Deira, Bernicia).</p> <p>A strong ruler. His name in Edinburgh.</p> <p>ETHELBERT published a Code of Laws.</p>	<p>Synod of Whitby, A.D. 664.</p> <p>Caedmon the Poet.</p>
<p>Spread of Christianity.</p>	<p>Conversion of the English Kingdoms to Christianity.</p> <p>Outhbert.</p> <p>Theodore of Trasus.</p> <p>Bede the Historian.</p> <p>Loss of power of Northumbria.</p> <p>Rise of Wessex and Mercia.</p>

STUDENT'S NOTES.

1. The century of the Seven Kingdoms.
2. Note the great social factors of social progress.
3. Make Biographical Notes.
4. See Green as to the struggle with the Heathen, as to the beginnings of Literature, and as to National growth.

CENTURY VIII.

<p>Progress of Wessex and Mercia.</p> <p>INA, King of Wessex, extended his dominions.</p>	<p>OFFA the Terrible, King of Mercia, conquered the other kingdoms except Wessex.</p>
<p>Bede died A. D. 735.</p>	<p>Offa's Dyke built from the Wye to the Dee.</p> <p>First invasion of the Danes, A. D. 787.</p>

STUDENT'S NOTES.

1. The two men of the century were Ina and Offa.
(See *Edith Thompson and Green*).
2. For social and political condition of the English, see H. S. History, p. 11.

CENTURY IX.

Wessex conquered the other king-
doms.

ETHELBALLA.

ETHELBERT.

ETHELRED.

EGBERT, *Rex Anglorum*.

Invasion by the Danes.

ALFRED the Great, A. D. 871.

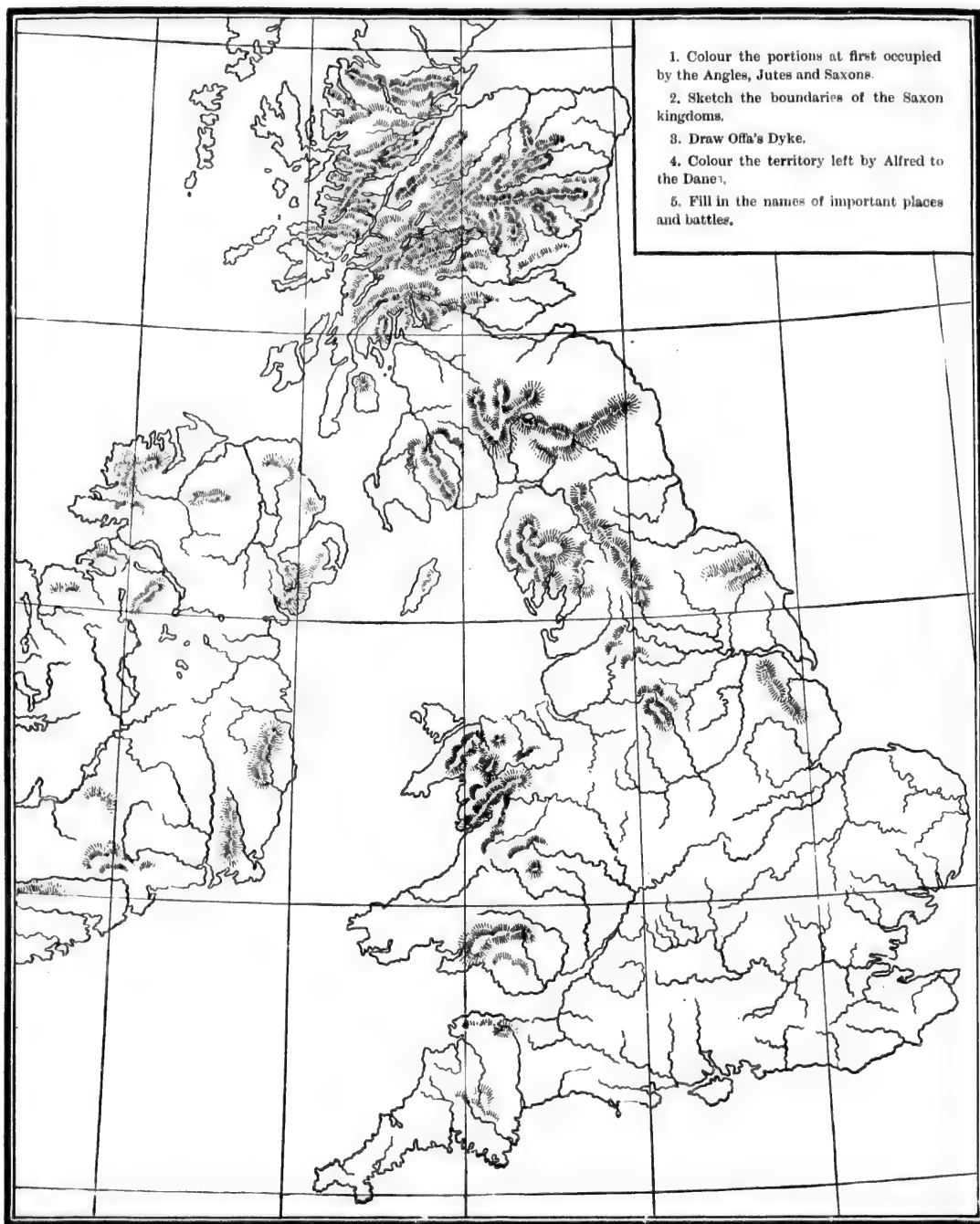
Defeated the Danes.

Alfred founded the first English
navy.

Egbert defeated the Danes and
Britons.

Treaty of Wedmore.

ETHELWULF king.



1. Colour the portions at first occupied by the Angles, Jutes and Saxons.

2. Sketch the boundaries of the Saxon kingdoms.

3. Draw Offa's Dyke.

4. Colour the territory left by Alfred to the Danes.

5. Fill in the names of important places and battles.

STUDENT'S NOTES.

1. Great men of the century : Egbert and Alfred.
2. Make notes on the Danish invasion.
(See *P. and H. S. and Green's Histories*).
3. Rolf the Norman.

CENTURY X.

Death of Alfred, A.D. 901.

EDGAR the Peaceful, 959.

EDWARD the Elder, more powerful
than any former king.

Kept off invasion by a strong fleet.

ÆTHELSTAN king of all England, 925.

EDWARD the Martyr, 975.

Translation of the Bible into Anglo-
Saxon, 937.

ÆTHELRED the Unready, 979.

EDMUND I. king, 940.

EDRED, 946.

Invasion by the Danes under Swegen.

Dunstan.

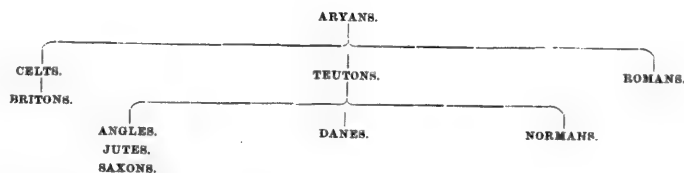
The Danegeld.

STUDENT'S NOTES.

1. Men of the century : Edward the Elder and Dunstan.
2. Note the strength of England in her fleet.
3. Taxation of the people against foreign foes.

CENTURY XI.

<p>England conquered by Swegen the Dane.</p> <p>ETHELRED II.</p> <p>EDMUND IRONSIDE.</p> <p>CNUT the Dane.</p>	<p>Earl Godwin.</p> <p>HAROLD.</p>
	<p>William of Normandy invaded England.</p> <p>Battle of Hastings, 1066.</p>
<p>Cnut conquered Norway and Scotland.</p> <p>HAROLD.</p> <p>HARThACNUT.</p> <p>EDWARD CONFESSOR.</p>	<p>WILLIAM I., 1066.</p> <p>Feudal System.</p> <p>Doomsday Book.</p> <p>Curfew Bell.</p> <p>WILLIAM II., 1087.</p> <p>The First Crusade, 1096.</p>

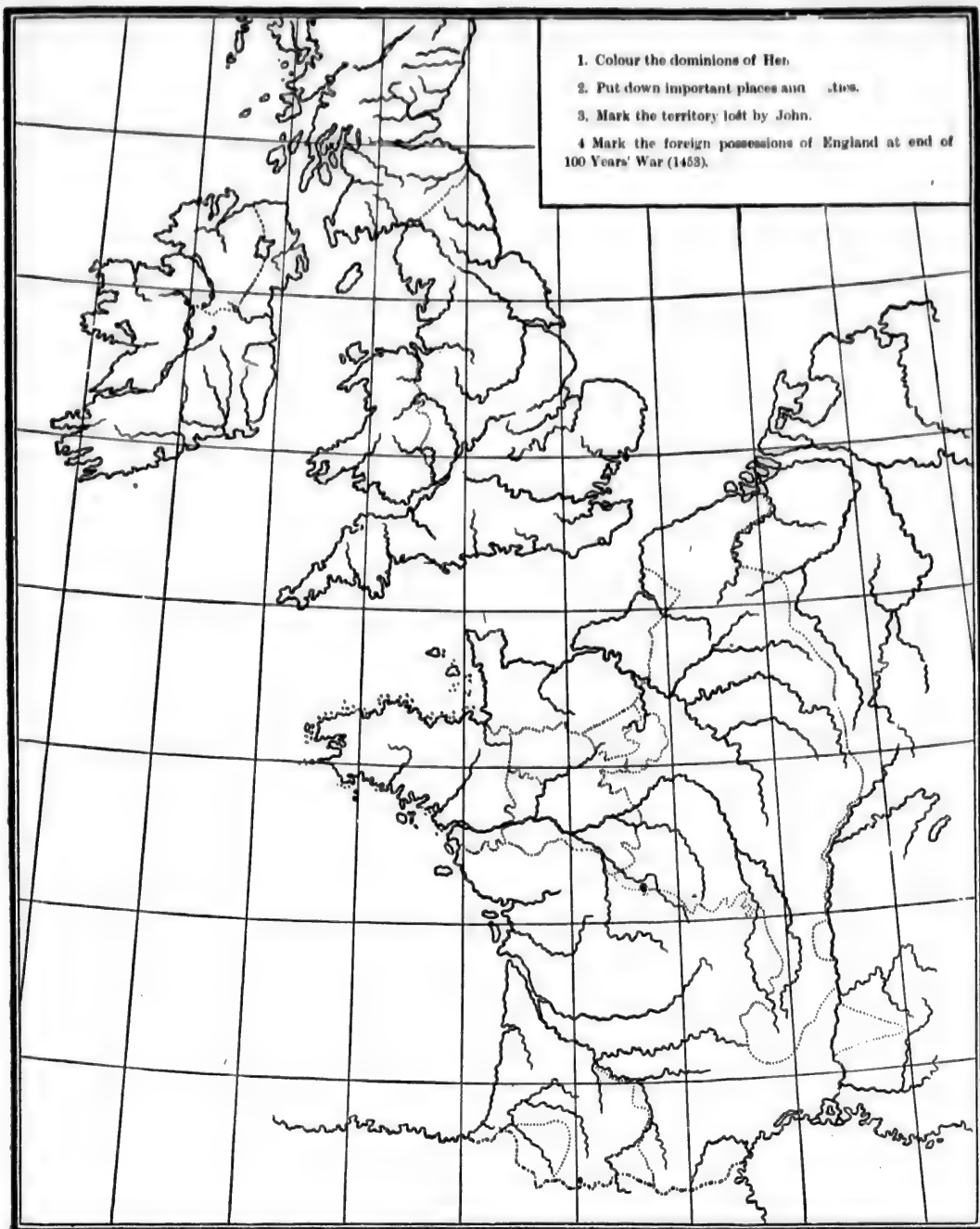


STUDENT'S NOTES.

1. Men of the century : Swegen, Cnut, Earl Godwin, William the Conqueror.
2. Note the general effect of the Anglo-Saxon rule.
3. The Witanagemote.
4. William's claims to England.
5. The Radical Social changes introduced.

CENTURY XII.

<p>HENRY I., 1100.</p> <p>War with his brother Robert.</p> <p>Battle of Tenchebrai, 1106.</p> <p>Conquest of Normandy.</p> <p>Henry's only son drowned, 1120.</p> <p>The land well governed.</p>	<p>HENRY II., 1154.</p> <p>His great possessions and good government.</p> <p>Thomas à Becket.</p> <p>Constitutions of Clarendon.</p> <p>Extension of English power in Wales and Scotland.</p> <p>Ireland made subject to England.</p> <p>Strongbow.</p> <p>Rebellion of Henry's sons.</p>
<p>STEPHEN, 1136.</p> <p>Nineteen years of anarchy.</p> <p>Invasion of David of Scotland to help Matilda.</p> <p>Battle of the Standard, 1138.</p> <p>Civil war and oppression of the people by the nobles.</p> <p>Second Crusade, 1147.</p>	<p>Capture of Jerusalem by Saladin, 1187.</p> <p>RICHARD I., 1189.</p> <p>Only twice in England.</p> <p>Longchamp real ruler.</p> <p>Third Crusade joined by Richard.</p> <p>C. of Acre. Richard a prisoner in Austria.</p> <p>War with France.</p> <p>Robin Hood.</p> <p>JOHN, 1199.</p>



1. Colour the dominions of Hen.
2. Put down important places and cities.
3. Mark the territory lost by John.
4. Mark the foreign possessions of England at end of 100 Years' War (1453).

To face Century XII.

STUI

STUDENT'S NOTES.

1. Men of the century : Henry I., Henry II., Becket, Longchamp, Saladin, Richard I , hero of the Third Crusade, Strongbow, Philip of France.
2. Note the condition of the people in the reigns of Stephen and Henry II. (London's first mayor, 1191).
3. For Henry II. as a great ruler, see his life in "Twelve English Statesmen" Series.
4. Make a list of great events of the century—in particular the Constitutions of Clarendon.

CENTURY XIII.

<p>Murder of Prince Arthur. War with France and loss of Normandy. Struggle with the Pope. Stephen Langton.</p>	<p>Mad Parliament. Provisions of Oxford, 1258.</p>
	<p>Baron's War. Battle of Lewes, 1264.</p>
<p>Magna Charta, 1215.</p>	<p>First real Parliament, 1265, with town and county members.</p>
<p>HENRY III., 1216. Nine years old. Pembroke, Governor of the realm.</p>	<p>Battle of Evesham, 1265.</p>
<p>Hubert de Burgh and Peter de Roches and Archbishop Langton, governors, and "Privy Council."</p>	<p>EDWARD I. 1272. Improved the condition of the people.</p>
<p>Magna Charta confirmed.</p>	<p>Conquest of Wales, 1277.</p>
<p>The Friars come to England as teachers.</p> <p>Henry's extravagance</p> <p>Simon de Montfort,</p>	<p>Law reforms—Statute of Mortmain.</p>
	<p>Expulsion of the Jews.</p>
	<p>Roger Bacon, d. 1272.</p>
	<p>War with Scotland; Bruce and Balliol. Wallace.</p>

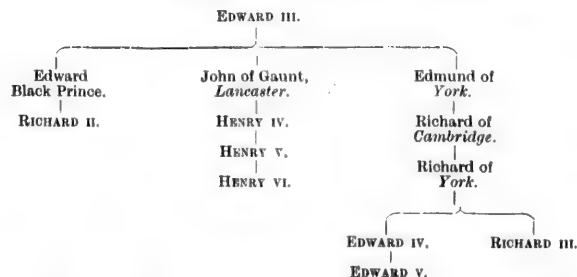
STUDENT'S NOTES.

1. The men of the century : Edward I., Archbishop Langton, Simon de Montfort, Sir W. Wallace, Roger Bacon.
2. Note : (a) the Great Charter of Liberty ; (b) the Provisions of Oxford ; (c) Great Reforms in the Laws ; (d) the improved condition of the people under Edward I. ; (e) the beginnings of Constitutional Government.

(See *Public and High School Histories.*)

CENTURY XIV.

Conquest of Scotland, 1304.	Battle of Poitiers, 1356.
EDWARD II., 1307.	Treaty of Bretigny.
Piers Gaveston.	The Black Plague.
The Ordainers.	Statutes of <i>Laborers</i> , <i>Præmunire</i> and <i>Kilkenny</i> .
Battle of Bannockburn, 1314.	John Wycliffe, 1324-84.
Scotland freed by Bruce.	Geoffrey Chaucer, 1340-1400.
Hugh Despenser.	John Gower, 1325-1408.
Revolt of the Barons.	William Langlande, 1240-1400.
	William of Wykeham.
Edward II. murdered 1327.	The Good Parliament, 1376.
EDWARD III., 1327.	Magistrates first appointed.
Great increase in the power of the people.	Poll Tax first levied.
	RICHARD II., 1377. 11 years old.
Hundred Years' War begun 1336.	Peasant Revolt, 1381.
Edward the Black Prince.	The beginning of Free Labour.
	John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.
Orcy and Neville's Cross, 1346.	The "Merciless" Parliament, 1388.
Gunpowder first used.	Beginnings of Social and Religious Revolution.
Order of the Garter established.	HENRY IV., 1399. <i>Lancaster</i> .



STUDENT'S NOTES.

1. Men of the century : (1) Edward III.; (2) the Black Prince ; (3) John Wycliffe ; (4) Geoffrey Chaucer ; (5) John Gower ; (6) John of Gaunt.
2. Make notes on : (a) the great Advancement of the People ; (b) the beginnings of Literature ; (c) Important Laws.

CENTURY XV

<p>75 years taken up with struggles for the Crown.</p> <p>Rebellion of the Percys, 1403.</p> <p>Great Pestilence, 1407.</p> <p>Increase of the Power of Parliament.</p> <p>The Lollards: Sawtre, the Martyr.</p>	<p>End of the Hundred Years' War, 1453.</p> <p>Decline of Power of Parliament.</p> <p>Wars of the Roses, 1455-85. (See Table of Wars.)</p> <p>EDWARD IV., 1461.</p> <p>Warwick the King-maker.</p> <p>Letter introduced Printing, 1474.</p>
<p>HENRY V., 1413.</p> <p>Renewal of War with France.</p> <p>Battle of Agincourt, 1415.</p> <p>Treaty of Troyes, 1420.</p> <p>HENRY VI., 1422. 1 year old.</p>	<p>Benevolences.</p> <p>Tonnage and Poundage.</p> <p>EDWARD V., 1463. 13 years old.</p> <p>Richard III., 1483.</p> <p>Laws first drawn up in English.</p>
<p>Joan of Arc.</p> <p>Treaty of Arras, 1435.</p> <p>Richard of York, Regent of France.</p> <p>Loss of Normandy.</p>	<p>HENRY VII.</p> <p>Court of Star Chamber.</p> <p>Warbeck and Simnel.</p> <p>End of Medieval History.</p>
<p>Jack Cade's Rebellion, 1450.</p>	<p>Columbus—Cabot.</p> <p>Vasco di Gama.</p> <p>The New Learning.</p>

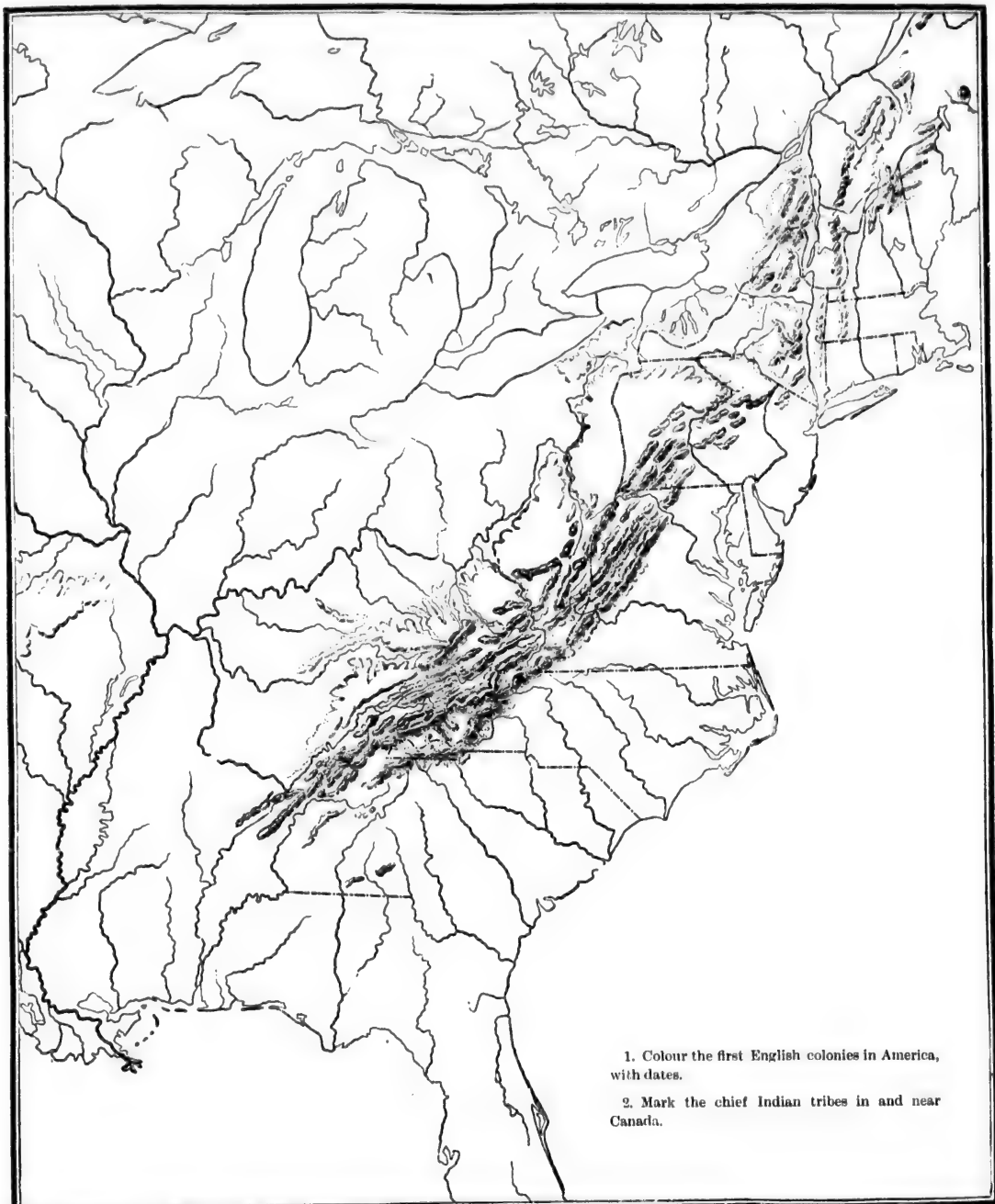
STUDENT'S NOTES.

1. Chief personages : Henry V., Joan of Arc, Richard III. of York, Sir John Oldcastle, Caxton, Warwick, Columbus, Cabot, Vasco di Gama.
2. Make notes on : (a) the Condition of the People ; (b) the Discovery of Printing ; (c) the New Learning and its causes ; (d) the Discoveries of Columbus, Cabot and Vasco di Gama.
3. Note the great events which usher in the period of Modern History.

CENTURY XVI.

HENRY VIII., 1509. The modern navy founded.	MARY I., 1553. Roman Religion restored. Cranmer, Ridley, Latimer and Hooper burned for heresy, 1555.
War with France; battle of Spurs, 1513. War with Scotland; battle of Flodden, 1513.	War with France: loss of Calais, 1558. ELIZABETH, 1558. A reign of immense progress. Protestant Religion re-established. Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity.
Cardinal Wolsey; spread of Learning. Field of the Cloth of Gold, 1520. Poverty of the people. Religious changes: "Protestant," 1529.	War with Mary Queen of Scots. Poor-law established.
Act of Supremacy, 1534. Sir Thomas More. The English Reformation, 1534. Cranmer Archbishop. Wales incorporated with England, 1536. Thomas Cromwell. Suppression of Monasteries. Henry VIII. declared King of Ireland, 1541.	Great improvements in trade. Francis Drake's voyage round the world, 1580. High Commission Court established. Elizabeth helped the Netherlands against Spain. Sir Philip Sidney, 1554-86.
EDWARD VI., 1547. 10 years old. Protestant reforms. King Edward's grammar schools. Lady Jane Grey.	Execution of Mary, 1557. The Spanish Armada, 1588. War in Ireland. Sir Walter Raleigh, 1552-1618. Edmund Spenser, 1552-1599. Growth of the power of Parliament.





1. Colour the first English colonies in America,
with dates.

2. Mark the chief Indian tribes in and near
Canada.

STUDENT

1.

2.

(See F
Action Series

STUDENT'S NOTES.

1. Great Personages : Wolsey, More, Cromwell, Cramner, Ridley, Hooker, Drake, Raleigh, Essex, Sidney, Spenser, Shakespeare, Bacon, Elizabeth.
2. Make notes on : (a) New Discoveries ; (b) England as a great European power ; (c) Elizabeth as a great Ruler ; (d) the spread of Learning ; (e) the Great Writers ; (f) the great social strides.

(See Froude's "English Seamen of the 16th Century," and "The Story of the Spanish Armada." Also the English Men of Action Series).

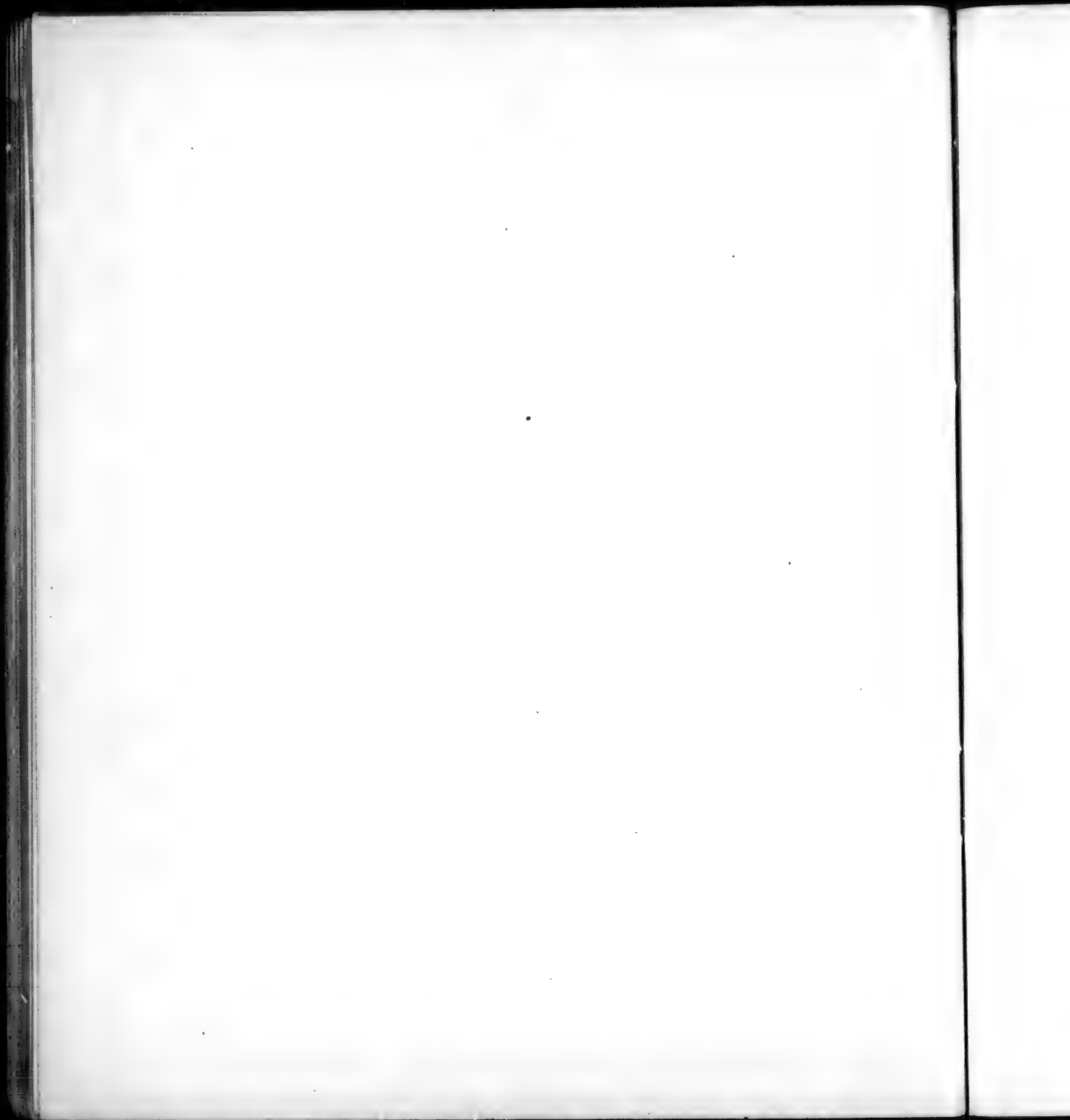
CENTURY XVII.

<p>William Shakespeare, 1564-1616. East India Co. established 1600.</p> <p>JAMES I., 1603 (son of Mary Queen of Scots). Reclaimed waste lands; encouraged trade. Hampton Court Conference, 1604. Colony established in Virginia, 1607. Ulster colonized, 1611. Puritan Emigration. Raleigh's voyages; his execution, 1618. Francis Bacon, 1561-1626. Troubles between King and Parliament. First Weekly Newspaper, 1622. "Divine Right" of Kings.</p>	<p>War with Scotland, 1650. War in Ireland. Navigation Act. Dutch War, 1652. Blake's victories over Van Tromp.</p>
<p>CHARLES I., 1625. His reign "one long quarrel." Ship Money; Forced Loans.</p>	<p>The Jews allowed to settle in England. England a great naval power. Richard Cromwell, John Milton. Monk's army entered England. Convention Parliament. CHARLES II., 1660. Savoy Conference. Corporation Act, Act of Uniformity. War with the Dutch, 1665. Great Plague and Fire of London, 1665-6. Triple Alliance, 1668. Treaty of Rix-la-Chappelle, 1668.</p>
<p>Position of Right, 1628.</p>	
<p>John Hampden, Archbishop Laud. Puritan Emigration to America. Long Parliament met, 1640. Star Chamber abolished. The Grand Remonstrance. Arrest of the Five Members.</p>	<p>Cabal ministry. Titus Oates and Rye House Plots. Habeas Corpus Act, 1679. Insurrection in Scotland, 1679. JAMES II., 1685. Monmouth's Rebellion, 1685. The Bloody Assizes. Judge Jeffreys. Trial of the Seven Bishops.</p>
<p>Civil War, 1642. (See Table of Wars.) Pride's Purge; the Rump Parliament. Execution of Charles I. THE COMMONWEALTH, 1649.</p>	<p>The Revolution, 1688. William III. and Mary II., 1688. Mutiny and Toleration Acts. War in Ireland, 1689.</p>
	<p>Bill of Rights, 1689. Foundation of the National Debt. Triennial Bill and first Cabinet Ministry, 1694.</p>
	<p>War with France. Treaty of Ryswick, 1697.</p>





To face Century XVII.



STUDENT'S NOTES.

1. Men of the century : (1) Shakespeare ; (2) Milton ; (3) Cromwell ; (4) Monk ; (5) Strafford ; (6) Blake ; (7) William III. ; (8) John Bunyan ; (9) John Dryden ; (10) John Locke.
2. Make notes on : (a) the first English colony in America ; (b) Cromwell as a Statesman ; (c) Ireland in this century ; (d) the causes of the Revolution ; (e) Social Progress ; (f) Great Acts of Parliament.

(See *H. S. History*, *Macaulay*, *English Statesmen Series*, and *Men of Action Series*, *English Worthies*.)

CENTURY XVIII.

<p>ANNA, 1702. Marlborough. War of the Spanish Succession. (See Table of Great Wars.) Union of England and Scotland, 1707. Trial of Sacheverell, 1710. Godolphin, Harley. A great age of Literature. Treaty of Utrecht, 1713.</p>	<p>The Seven Years' War, 1756. (See Table of Great Wars.) The Struggle in India and America. William Pitt, Robert Clive. Foundation of our Indian Empire. Wolfe, conqueror of Canada. The glorious year of victories, 1759. GEORGE III., 1760. War with Spain, 1763. Treaty of Paris, 1763. Great inventions in machinery. Growth of power of the Middle Classes. Trouble with American Colonies. The Stamp Act and Import Duties. Wilkes and the liberty of the Press. Revolt of the American Colonies, 1774.</p>
<p>GEORGE I., 1714. Hanover. Jacobite Rebellion, 1715. South Sea Bubble, 1720. The Quadruple Alliance. Walpole the Statesman.</p>	
<p>GEORGE II., 1727. Insurrection of 1745. Charles the Pretender. Extension of Trade in India.</p>	<p>George Washington. Declaration of Independence, 1776. War with France and Spain, 1776-80. Warren Hastings, Eyre Coote, Rodney. Gordon Riots, 1760. Treaty of Versailles, 1763. Pitt, Fox, Burke, French Revolution Trial of Warren Hastings. War with France. Mutiny at Spithead. Irish Rebellion, 1798. Lord Howe; Horatio Nelson. Supremacy of the English Navy. Poverty and distress in England. Napoleon First Consul.</p>
<p>War of the Austrian Succession. (See Table of Great Wars.) Religious Revival—Wealey, Whitfield. Pope, Addison, Steele, Swift. Anson's Voyage round the World. Treaty of Miras-Chapelle, 1748. Alteration of the Calendar to New Style.</p>	



1. Mark the sites of the battles of the XVIII. century.
2. Show the greatest extent of Napoleon's power on the continent.
3. Mark British possessions in Europe in Century XVIII.

STU

Worth

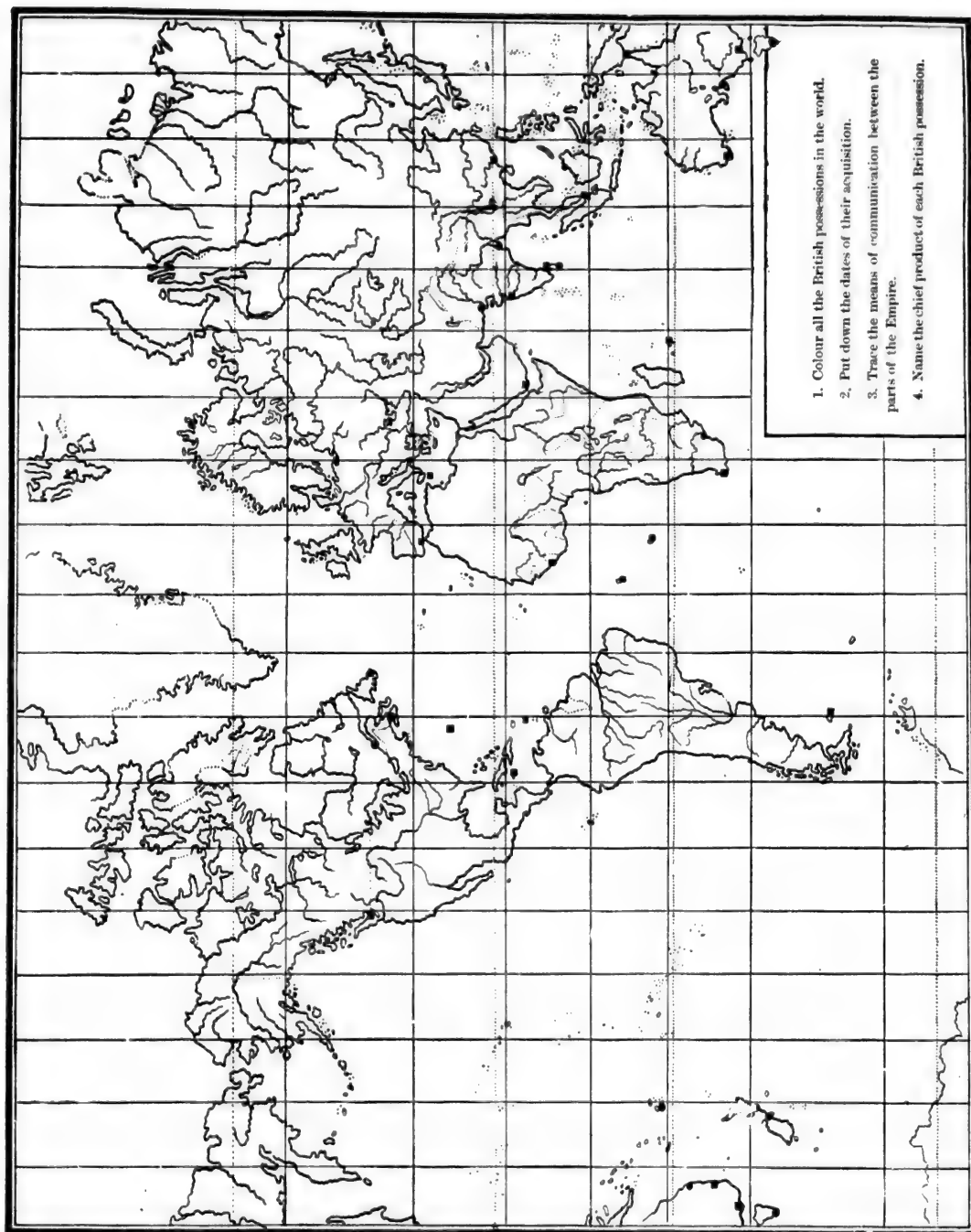
STUDENT'S NOTES.

1. Men of the century : (1) Marlborough ; (2) Walpole ; (3) Anson ; (4) William Pitt ; (4) Pitt, the Younger ; (5) Clive ; (6) Wolfe ; (7) Washington ; (8) Hastings ; (9) Rodney ; (10) Burke ; (11) Nelson ; (12) the Great Writers (see List).
2. Make notes on : (a) the Hundred Years' Duel between France and England (see Seeley's Expansion of England) ; (b) the Religious Revival ; (c) Progress of the People in Trade and Manufactures ; (d) our Indian Empire (see Seeley) ; (e) the Conquest of Canada (see Seeley, and also Wolfe in English Men of Action) ; (f) the American Rebellion.

(Reference :—H. S. History. The Series : Twelve English Statesmen ; English Men of Action ; Great Writers ; English Worthies ; English Men of Letters ; Parkman's Works.

CENTURY XIX.

<p> Union of England and Ireland, 1801. Peace of Amiens, 1802. War with France renewed, 1803. Pitt Premier ; Napoleon Emperor. The Berlin Decrees, 1806. Abolition of the Slave Trade, 1807. Peninsular War, Wellington, 1808. Insanity of George III., 1811. War with the United States, 1812. Invasion of Canada ; Sir Isaac Brock. Treaty of Paris and of Ghent, 1814. Battle of Waterloo, 1815. Second Treaty of Paris, 1815. </p>	<p> The Crimean War, 1854. Extension of the Indian Empire. Indian Mutiny, 1857. Cawnpore and Lucknow. Abolition of the East India Co. War with China, 1860. The Dominion of Canada, 1867. Abyssinian War, 1868. Suez Canal opened, 1869. American Civil War, 1861. Treaty of Washington, 1871 ; Alabama Claims. Ashantee War, 1873. J. S. Mill, Thackeray, Dickens, George Eliot. Disraeli, Gladstone. </p>
<p> Manchester Riots, 1819. National Debt, £840,000,000. GEORGE IV., 1820. Canning. War with Burmah, 1823. Australian Colonies. </p>	
<p> Battle of Navarino, 1827. Catholic Emancipation Acts, 1828. First Railway, 1830. WILLIAM IV., 1830. </p>	<p> Treaty of Berlin, 1878. Second Afghan War, 1878. War in Zululand, 1879. English Occupation of Egypt, 1882. War in the Soudan, 1883. </p>
<p> The Great Reform Bill of 1832. General Bill for Abolition of Slavery. Sir Robert Peel, Wilberforce. </p>	
<p> Poor Laws ; Electric Telegraph. VICTORIA, 1837. The Chartist Movement, 1838. Penny Postage, 1840. First Steamboats. War with China, 1840. Indian Wars, 1842-46. Napier, Gough. Trouble in Ireland ; O'Connell. Repeal of the Corn Laws, 1847. Bright, Cobden. </p>	<p> National Debt in 1882, £705,000,000. Tennyson, Browning, Arnold, Carlyle. </p>







Extra.

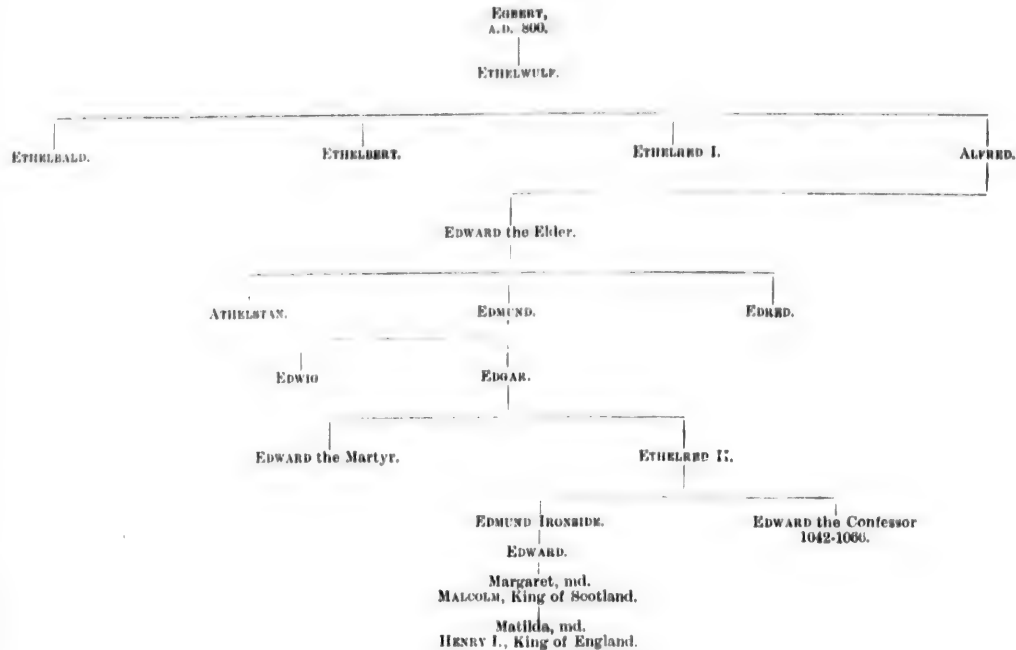
STUDENT'S NOTES.

1. Men of the century : (1) Napoleon ; (2) Wellington ; (3) Canning ; (4) Peel ; (5) Wilberforce ; (6) Lincoln ; (7) Lord Lawrence ; (8) Bright ; (9) Cobden ; (10) Great Writers (see List).
2. Make notes on : (a) the Abolition of Slavery ; (b) Napoleon and England ; (c) English Colonies ; (d) Discoveries and Inventions ; (e) the Progress of Trade ; (f) Improvement of the Condition of the People (e. g., Howard and English Prisons) ; (g) the Victorian Age of Literature.

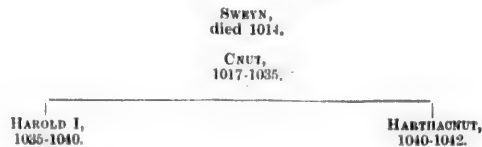
(See H. S. History : McCarthy's "*History of Our Own Times*" ; Seeley's "*Expansion of England*," and the Series mentioned on page 41.)

GENEALOGICAL TABLES.

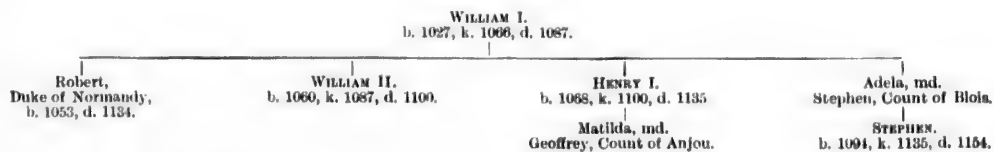
SAXON LINE.



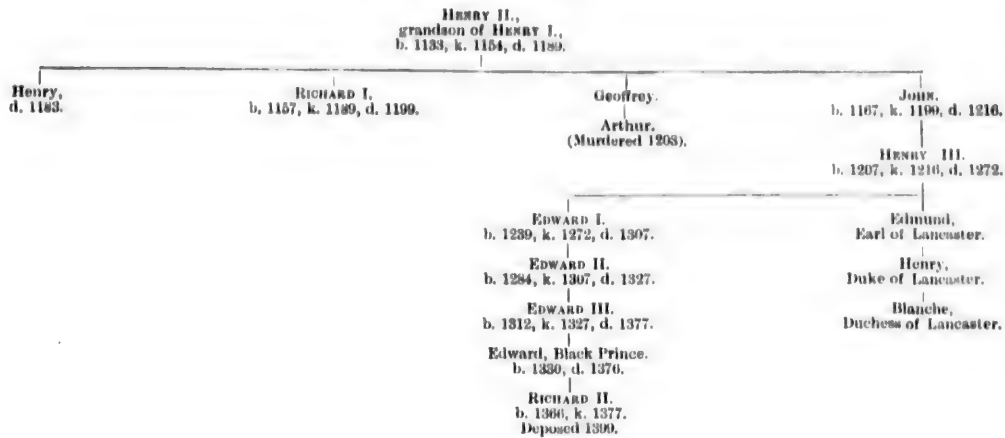
DANISH LINE.



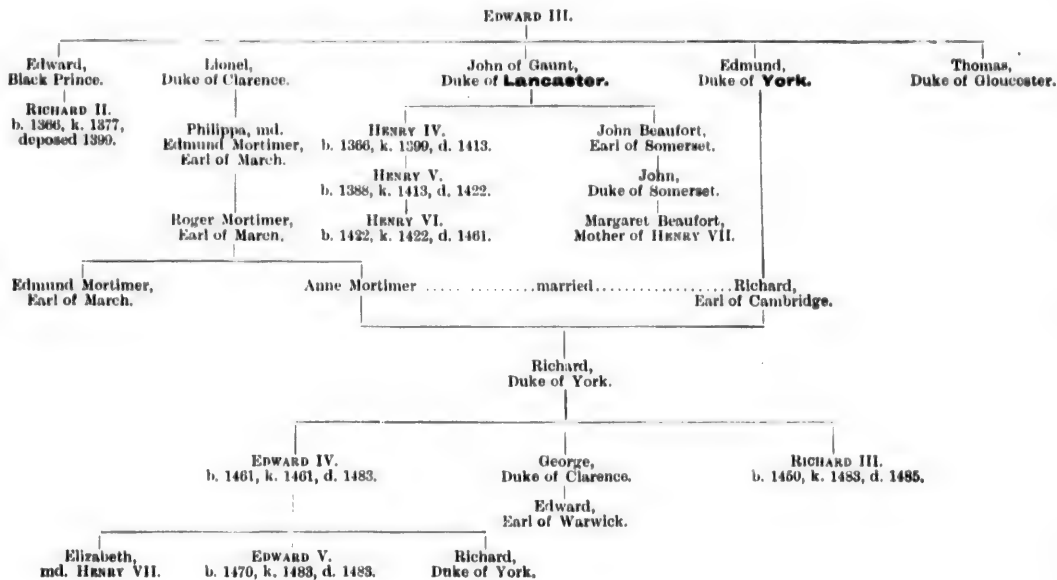
NORMAN LINE.



PLANTAGENET LINE.

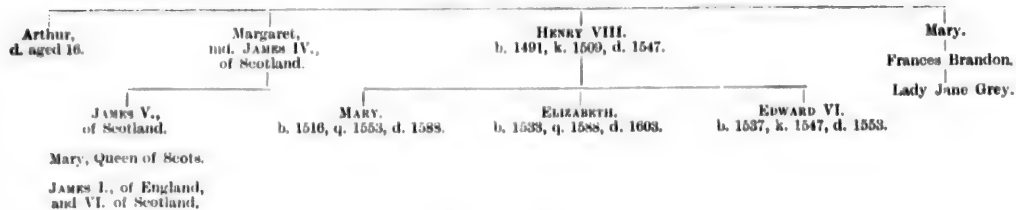


THE HOUSES OF YORK AND LANCASTER.



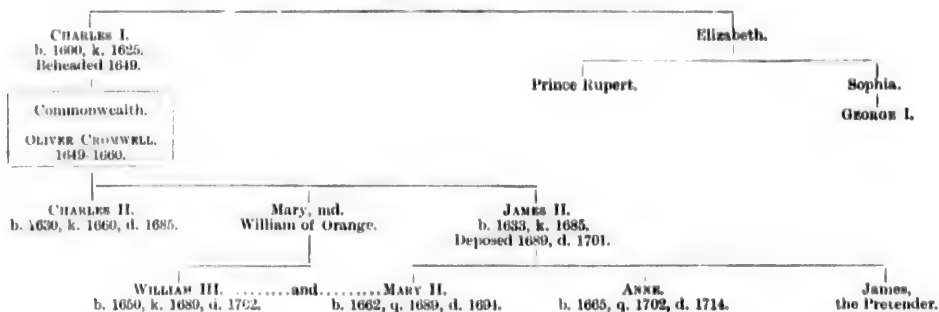
TUDOR LINE.

HENRY VII.
Descended by his mother from the House of Lancaster, and married
to Elizabeth of York, daughter of EDWARD IV.
b. 1456, k. 1485, d. 1509.



STUART LINE.

JAMES I.
b. 1566, k. 1603, d. 1625.



HANOVER LINE.

GEORGE I.
b. 1660, k. 1714, d. 1727.

GEORGE II.
b. 1683, k. 1737, d. 1760.

Frederick, d. 1751.

GEORGE III.
b. 1738, k. 1760, d. 1820.



TABLE OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH KINGS

SHOWING POINTS OF CONTACT IN HISTORY

SAXON KINGS.		A.D.	
EGBERT.		800	CHARLEMAGNE.
ETHELWULF.		814	LOUIS the Pious.
		836	
		840	LOUIS, King of the East Franks.
ETHELBALD.		858	
ETHELBERT.		860	
ETHELRED I.		866	
ALFRED the Great.		871	
		885	CHARLES the Fat.
EDWARD the Elder.		901	ODO of Paris.
		923	ROBERT.
ATHELSTAN.		925	
EDMUND I.	EDRED.	940	
		946	
EDWIG.		955	
EDGAR.		959	HUGH the Great.
EDWARD the Martyr.		975	HUGH CAPET.
ETHELRED II.		978	
EDMUND IRONSIDE.		996	ROBERT the Wise.
		1016	
DANISH KINGS.			
	Cnut.	1016	
	HAROLD HAREFOOT.	1031	HENRY I.
	HARThACnut.	1040	
EDWARD the Confessor.		1042	PHILIP I.
		1060	
HAROLD (son of Godwin).		1066	
NORMANS.			
WILLIAM I.		1066	
WILLIAM II.		1087	
HENRY I.		1100	LOUIS VI.
STEPHEN.		1135	

		A.D.		
PLANTAGENETS.				
	HENRY II.	1137		LOUIS VII.
		1154		
		1180		PHILIP AUGUSTUS.
RICHARD I.		1189		
	JOHN.	1199		
	HENRY III.	1216		LOUIS VIII.
		1223		
		1226		LOUIS IX.
	EDWARD I.	1270		PHILIP III.
		1272		PHILIP IV.
	EDWARD II.	1286		LOUIS X.
		1307		PHILIP V.
		1314		CHARLES IV.
		1316		VALOIS LINE.
		1322		PHILIP VI.
	EDWARD III.	1327		JOHN II.
		1350		CHARLES V.
Edward Black P.		1364		CHARLES VI.
RICHARD II.	JOHN of Lancaster.	1377		
		1380		CHARLES VII.
	HENRY IV.	1399		
	HENRY V.	1413		LOUIS XI.
	HENRY VI.	1422		CHARLES VIII.
	Richard of York.	1461		
	EDWARD IV.	1483		LOUIS XII.
	EDWARD V. RICHARD III.	1498		
		1509		FRANCIS I.
		1515		HENRY II.
		1547		
		1553		FRANCIS II.
		1558		CHARLES IX.
		1559		HENRY III.
		1560		
		1574		
TUDORS.				
	HENRY VII.	1485		
	(Descended from John of Lancaster).	1498		
	HENRY VIII.	1509		
		1515		
EDWARD VI.		1547		
	MARY.	1553		
		1558		
	ELIZABETH.	1559		

	A.D.	
STUARTS.	1589	BOURBON LINE.
JAMES I.	1603	HENRY IV.
CHARLES I.	1610	
[Commonwealth].	1625	LOUIS XIII.
	1643	LOUIS XIV.
	1649	
CHARLES II.	1660	
JAMES II.	1685	
MARY II.	1688	
WILLIAM III.	1702	
ANNE.		
HANOVER LINE.		
GEORGE I.	1714	LOUIS XV.
	1715	
GEORGE II.	1727	
		LOUIS XVI.
GEORGE III.	1760	LOUIS XVII.
	1774	Napoleon Buonaparte—First Consul.
	1793	NAPOLEON—Emperor.
	1799	LOUIS XVIII.
	1804	
	1814	CHARLES X.
GEORGE IV.	1820	HOUSE OF ORLEANS.
Edward, Duke of Kent.	1824	LOUIS PHILIPPE.
WILLIAM IV.	1830	Republic.
VICTORIA.	1837	Louis Napoleon—First Consul.
	1848	LOUIS NAPOLÉON—Emperor.
	1852	Republic.
	1853	
	1870	

ENGLISH WARS.

I. DANISH WARS, 866-1017.

1. Began in 866, in the reign of Ethelred I. East Anglia invaded and overrun. King Edmund slain, 870. Alfred the Great, at first defeated, at last routed the Danes under Guthrum in 878. Treaty of Wedmore, 879.

2. Invasion of the Danes under Sweyn, 994 and 1003. In 1013 Sweyn wrested the Kingdom from Ethelred II., who fled to Normandy. In 1016, Edmund Ironside fought six battles with Cnut, resulting in a division of the kingdom between them. In 1017, Cnut became King of all England.

II. NORMAN INVASION, 1066.

William, Duke of Normandy, putting forward a claim to the English crown, invaded England, defeated Harold at Hastings, 1066, and ravaged the island. The Norman conquest led to the introduction of Norman laws, manners and customs, and firmly established the Feudal System.

III. CIVIL WAR, 1135-1154.

Nineteen years of bloodshed. Between Stephen, grandson of William I. and Queen Matilda, on behalf of her son Henry, grandson of Henry I. Battle of the Standard, 1138. Stephen defeated and captured Matilda at Lincoln, 1141. Besieged her at Oxford, 1142. Final agreement that Matilda's son should succeed Stephen.

IV. CONQUEST OF IRELAND, 1172.

Henry II. obtained permission from the Pope to conquer Ireland. In 1166, Earl Pembroke, Strongbow, conquered Leinster. In 1171, Henry went over and received homage as Lord of Ireland. But it was 300 years before Ireland was really conquered.

V. THE THIRD CRUSADE AND WAR IN FRANCE, 1190.

Richard I. joined Philip of France in making war upon Saladin. Capture of Acre, 1191. Richard, on his return, was captured in Austria, 1192. After his release he was occupied with wars in France. Battle of Gisors, 1198. Richard slain at the siege of Chalus, 1199.

VI. WAR WITH FRANCE, 1212.

Philip of France called upon King John to clear himself of the murder of Arthur; John refused, and Philip declared all English possessions in France forfeited. John lost Normandy and Anjou. Battle of Bouvines, 1214.

VII. CIVIL WAR, 1215.

John refused to keep the terms of the Great Charter, and the barons made war upon him. John gained several victories, and devastated part of the north of England. The barons then invited Prince Louis of France to help them. John died on his way to meet the foe, 1216. Louis held London; but Earl Pembroke, Protector, defeated him at battle of Lincoln, 1217. The French fleet was also defeated off Dover.

VIII. WAR WITH FRANCE, 1225.

Cause.—Henry III. attempted to recover French possessions from Louis. He failed in 1230. Attempt renewed in 1242. Henry defeated at battle of Taillebourg and Saintonge, and gave up Normandy, Anjou and Maine, receiving Limousin, Perigord and Querci, 1259.

IX. THE BARONS' WAR, 1264.

Cause.—The Pope offered the crown of Sicily to Henry III.'s son Edmund, and made war on Conrad, German Emperor, for possession of it, at Henry's expense, 135,000 marks. The barons remonstrated, and drew up the "Provisions of Oxford." On Henry's failure to observe them war ensued. Henry defeated by Simon de Montfort at battle of Lewes, 1264. Prince defeated the latter in 1265 at the battle of Evesham. War closed by the Peace of Kenilworth, 1266.

X. CONQUEST OF WALES, 1282.

Llewellyn refused homage to Edward I., who invaded Wales. Llewellyn slain at the passage of the Wye. Edward's son the first Prince of Wales.

XI. WAR WITH SCOTLAND, 1296-1314.

Cause.—Scottish throne vacant. Edward I. appealed to; chose Baliol, 1292. Baliol, affronted at Edward's overlordship, rebelled. Edward seized Edinburgh, Stirling and Perth, and captured Baliol. Rebellion of Wallace, who captured Lanark and defeated the English at Stirling and then invaded England. Edward won battle of Falkirk, 1298. Wallace hanged, 1305. Robert Bruce attempted to free Scotland, 1307. Edward I. died on the way to Scotland. Edward II. neglected to prosecute the war and Bruce regained many strongholds. He defeated Edward at battle of Bannockburn, 1314, and freed Scotland.

XII. WAR WITH FRANCE, 1337—HUNDRED YEARS' WAR.

Cause.—Edward III. was asked by the people of Flanders, whose trade with England was large, to assist them against Count Louis. Edward claimed the throne of France by right of his mother Isabella. He won the naval battle of Sluys, 1340. Battle of Crecy won, 1346. Battle of Neville's Cross, against the Scots; allies of France won, 1346. Calais captured, 1347. War renewed, 1355. Edward won battle of Poitiers, 1356. Treaty of Bretequy, 1360. Edward gave up his claim to the French crown, but ruled Aquitaine, Poitou, Gascony, and Calais. War renewed, 1369. The Black Prince returned to England ill, and by 1374 the French had reconquered everything but Calais, Bordeaux and Bayonne.

XIII. REVOLT OF GLENDOWER AND THE PERCIES, 1400.

Cause.—Owen Glendower, a descendant of Llewellyn, raised an army and attempted to rule Wales. The Percies of Northumberland had been defending England against the Scots, and defeated them at Homildon Hill, 1402. But they quarrelled with Henry and joined Glendower. Henry defeated them at the battle of Shrewsbury, 1403.

XIV. FRENCH WAR (Renewed), 1415.

Cause.—Henry V. made a formal claim to the throne of France, and captured Harfleur, 1415. He won the great battle of Agincourt, 1415, and captured Rouen, 1418, subduing all France north of the Loire. Treaty of Troyes, 1420. Henry made Regent of France, and named successor to the throne. Henry V. died 1422, and Henry VI. being an infant, the Duke of Bedford continued the war in France, and besieged Orleans, 1428. Joan of Arc raised the siege, but she was taken prisoner at the siege of Compiègne, 1430, and burnt at Rouen. The

war lingered for thirteen years, but the English were gradually driven out, until Charles VII. virtually recovered his dominions. The Hundred Years' War ended in 1453, England alone retaining Calais.

XV. WARS OF THE ROSES, 1455.

Cause.—Disputes as to rightful heirs to the crown, between the descendants of two sons of Edward III., John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and Edmund, Duke of York. *Battles* :—

Henry VI., St. Albans (1),	1455, York.	Edward IV., Towton,	1461, York.
Bloreheath,	1459, York.	Hedgeley Moor,	1464, York.
Northampton,	1460, York.	Hexham,	1464, York.
Wakefield,	1460, Lancaster.	Barnet,	1471, York.
Mortimer's Cross,	1461, York.	Tewkesbury,	1471, York.
St. Albans (2),	1461, Lancaster.	Richard III., Bosworth,	1485, Lancaster.

XVI.—FRENCH WAR, 1513.

Cause.—Henry VIII. joined the "Holy League" formed by Germany and Spain to protect the Pope's possessions against France. Battle of Spurs, 1513, French defeated.

XVII.—SCOTCH WAR, 1513.

The French War caused the Scotch to take the side of France. The Earl of Surrey defeated James IV. (Scotland) at Flodden, 1513.

XVIII.—SCOTCH WAR, 1547.

The Duke of Somerset invaded Scotland with a view of forcing a marriage between Edward VI. and Mary Queen of Scots. The Regent Arran defeated at Pinkie, 1547.

XIX.—SPANISH ARMADA, 1588.

Cause.—An attempt made by Philip II. of Spain to subject England to the Catholic religion. English commander, Lord Howard of Effingham. Spanish commander, Duke of Medina Sidonia. Spanish defeat, 1588 A.D.

XX.—FRENCH WAR, 1627.

Cause.—Duke of Buckingham was sent by Charles I. to relieve the Huguenots shut up in Rochelle by Cardinal Richelieu, 1627 A.D. The expedition failed. Buckingham assassinated A.D. 1628, when about to start on a second expedition.

XXI.—CIVIL WAR, 1642.

Cause.—Charles I. alienated his subjects by his insincerity and determination to rule absolutely. He levied taxes without the consent of Parliament and committed to prison without trial those who displeased him. The King's partisans were called Cavaliers, those of the Parliament, Roundheads. Charles I. executed, 1649.

<i>Battles.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Result.</i>	<i>Battles.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
Edgehill.	1642.	Indecisive.	Marston Moor.	1644.	Roundhead victory.
Newbury.	1643.	Indecisive.	Naseby.	1645.	Roundhead victory.

XXII.—CROMWELL'S CAMPAIGN IN SCOTLAND.

Cause.—Necessitated by the Scotch taking sides with the late King's son and heir, Charles II. Battle of Dunbar, 1650 A.D. Cromwell defeated the King's forces under General Leslie. Campaign transferred to English ground. The Scotch marched to Worcester where, in A.D. 1651, Cromwell defeated them and captured Leslie. Charles II. escaped to France.

XXIII.—DUTCH WAR, 1653.

Cause.—Brought about by Dutch sympathy with Charles and by a desire of both nations for commercial supremacy. Admiral Blake defeated by Van Tromp, 1652. Van Tromp defeated and killed by Blake, 1653.

XXIV.—SPANISH WAR, 1659.

United English and French forces gained the battle of the Dunes, 1658 A.D., and took Dunkirk from Spain.

XXV.—DUTCH WAR, 1665.

Cause.—The continued commercial rivalry between England and Holland. James, Duke of York, defeated Dutch Admiral, Opdam, off the Suffolk coast, A.D. 1665. France and Denmark, alarmed lest the English should establish an uncontrollable supremacy over the sea, and over commerce, declared war. A four days' sea fight in the Downs, between the allied forces under De Ruyter, and the English under the Duke of Albemarle, resulted in an English victory, A.D. 1666. A naval disaster at Chatham, A.D. 1667, was followed by the Peace of Breda, 1667, A.D.

XXVI. DUTCH WAR RE-OPENED, A.D. 1672.

Cause.—England and France united against Holland. Duke of York defeated De Ruyter off Suffolk. William, Prince of Orange (afterwards William III.) thwarted the attack on Holland of King Louis of France by opening the sluices and flooding the country.

XXVII. WAR WITH FRANCE, 1690.

Cause.—William III. wished to curb the power of the French King who had given refuge to King James II. Admiral Tourville gained a victory off Beachy Head, 1690 A.D. Louis defeated William at Mons (Flanders). Admiral Lord Russell defeated Admiral Tourville at La Hague, 1692 A.D. William defeated at Steinkirk, 1692 A.D., by Louis. William defeated Marshal Villeroi at Namur. Treaty of Ryawick, 1697 A.D.

XXVIII. WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION, 1704.

Cause.—William III. joined the Grand Alliance. Anne continued the war. France and Spain were attacked. Marlborough led the allies against French and Bavarians. Peace of Utrecht, 1713.

<i>Battle.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>General.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
Blenheim.	1704.	Marlborough v. Elector of Bavaria.	British victory.
Capture of Gibraltar.	1704.	Sir G. Rooke (Admiral).	
Sea fight off Toulouse.	1704.	Sir G. Rooke v. Count of Toulouse.	Drawn battle.
Ramillies.	1706.	Marlborough v. Marshal Villeroi.	British victory.
Oudenarde and Lille.	1708.	Marlborough v. " "	British victory.
Malplaquet.	1709.	Marlborough v. Marshal Villars.	British victory.

XXIX. WAR OF THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION.

Cause.—Maria Theresa of Austria, and the Elector of Bavaria, who was supported by France, both claimed the Austrian dominions on the death of the Emperor, Charles VI., in 1740. England espoused Maria Theresa's cause with a view of defending Hanover. George II. and Lord Stair defeated the French under Marshal Noailles at Dettingen, 1743.

XXX. THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR, 1756-1763.

Cause.—France, Russia, Sweden, and Saxony formed a coalition to destroy the power of Frederick II., King of Prussia. England joined Prussia. The greatest of England's wars in its magnificent results, though it began unfavourably. The French seized Minorca, 1756. Black Hall of Calcutta, 1756. The French occupied Hanover, and were everywhere victorious in Canada. William Pitt turned the tide. Frederick was given immense subsidies and routed the French at Rossbach, 1757, and the Austrians at Leuthen, 1757. In Canada the English captured Louisburg, 1758, and the whole of Cape Breton. Fort Duquesne was recaptured 1758, and Ticonderoga, Crown Point and Niagara in 1759. In this year also, the most glorious in our history, Wolfe captured Quebec, and in Europe the French were defeated at Minden, and at Quiberon Bay. Meanwhile the English had been conquering India. Lord Clive defeated the French under Dupleix, 1749-1751. English power finally established in India by Clive's victory over the French at Plassy, 1757 A.D.

The Treaty of Paris ended the *Seven Years' War*, and left England in undisputed possession of North America, 1763.

XXXI. WAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, 1774.

Caused by an attempt on the part of England to impose taxes on the American colonists without their being represented in the British Parliament. Stamp Act passed but afterwards repealed. Duty imposed on tea—cargo seized at Boston by Americans the immediate cause of hostilities.

Generals.

<i>Battle.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Generals.</i>		<i>Result.</i>
		<i>British.</i>	<i>American.</i>	
Bunker Hill.	1775.	Howe.	Prescott.	British victory.
Attack on Quebec.	1775-6.		Montgomery & Schuyler.	British victory.
Brooklyn.	1776.	Howe.	Washington.	British victory.
Brandywine.	1777.	Howe.	Washington.	British victory. (Philadelphia taken.)
Germantown.	1777.	Howe.	Washington.	British victory. (taken.)
Saratoga.	1777.	Burgoyne.	Gates.	Burgoyne captured.
Charleston.	1780.	Clinton.	Lincoln.	Lincoln's army captured.
Camden.	1780.	Cornwallis.	Gates.	British victory.
Yorktown.	1781.	Cornwallis.	Washington.	Cornwallis surrendered.

American Independence acknowledged by Treaty of Versailles, A.D. 1783, which also terminated a war with France and Spain that had been going on concurrently with the American War.

XXXII. WAR WITH FRANCE, 1793-1815.

Execution of Louis XVI. and old jealousies the chief causes, A.D. 1793. Later on, a growing dread of the power of Napoleon.

<i>Battle.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>		<i>Result.</i>
		<i>British.</i>	<i>French.</i>	
Sea fight.	1794.	Lord Howe.	André.	British victory.
St. Vincent (naval).	1797.	Jervis.		British victory.
Camperdown (naval).	1797.	Duncan.	De Winter.	British victory.
Nile (naval).	1798.	Nelson.		British victory.
Trafalgar.	1805.	Nelson.		British victory.
Cornuana.	1809.	Moore.	Soult.	British victory.
Talavera.	1809.	Wellington.	Victor.	British victory.
Cuidad Rodrigo.	1812.	Wellington.		British victory.
Badajos.	1812.	Beresford.	Soult.	British victory.
Salamanca.	1812.	Wellington.	Marmont.	British victory.
Vittoria.	1813.	Wellington.		British victory.
Battle of Pyrenees.	1813.	Wellington.		British victory.
Waterloo.	1815.	Wellington.	Napoleon.	British victory.

Condensed Table of English Literature

PERIOD I.

A.D. 450—1300

**From the coming of the Saxons to the end of the
Norman-French Period.**

OLD ENGLISH

CENTURIES	WRITERS.	WORKS.
V.	[Unknown].	The Song of Beowulf.
VI.	Caedmon.	Religious Poems.
VII-VIII.	The Venerable Bede, 672-735.	Church History. Trans. St. John into English.
IX.	Alfred the Great, 849-901.	Trans. Bede's Works into English. Began the Saxon Chronicle.
XII.	Layamon, 1150-1210.	The Brut. A Poem on Brutus, by tradition the first settler in Britain.
XIII.	Orm, 1187-1237.	The Ormulum. Religious Poems.
	Robert of Gloucester, 1256-1307.	Chronicle of England.
	Robert of Brunne, 1272-1340.	Chronicle of England.

PERIOD II.

A.D. 1300 to 1474

**From the end of the Norman-French Period
to the Discovery of Printing.**

MIDDLE ENGLISH

CENTURIES.	WRITERS.	WORKS.
XIV.	John Wycliffe, 1324-1384.	Trans. the Bible into English.
	John Gower, 1325-1408.	Poems, "Confessio Amantis," etc.
	William Langlande, 1332-1409.	"Vision of Piers the Plowman."
	Geoffrey Chaucer, 1340-1400.	"The Canterbury Tales." The first great English poet.
XV.	William Caxton, 1422-1492. [Introduced Printing, 1474.]	"The Game and Play of the Chesse," and other works. The first Book printed in England.

PERIOD III.

A.D. 1474 TO THE PRESENT TIME

From the Settlement of the English Language
by the introduction of Printing.

MODERN ENGLISH

CHRONOLOGICAL	WRITERS.	WORKS.
XVI.	William Tyndale, 1477-1530.....	Trans. the Bible into English. This book formed the basis of our present Bible.
	Sir Thos. More, 1480-1535.....	"History of England," "Utopia," etc.
	Roger Ascham, 1515-1568.....	"The Scholemastre," etc.
	Christopher Marlowe, 1564-1593.....	Poet. "Tamburlaine," "Edward II."
	John Lyly, 1553-1606.....	Poet and Prose Writer. "Euphues."
	Edmund Spenser, 1552-1600.....	Poet. "The Faerie Queene," etc.
	Sir Walter Raleigh, 1552-1618.....	"History of the World."
	Richard Hooker, 1553-1600.....	"Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity."
	Sir Philip Sidney, 1554-1586.....	Writer of Romance and Poetry. "Arcadia," "Defence of Poesie," etc.
	Francis Bacon, 1561-1626.....	"Novum Organum," "Advancement of Learning," "Essays," etc.
	William Shakespeare, 1564-1616.....	The Greatest of English Poets. Wrote thirty-seven Plays, and other Poems.
XVII.	Ben Jonson, 1574-1637.....	Poet. Writer of Plays.
	John Milton, 1608-1674.....	Poet. "Paradise Lost," etc.
	Robert Herrick, 1634-1633.....	Poet. "Hesperides."
	John Bunyan, 1628-1688.....	Author of "Pilgrim's Progress."
	John Locke, 1632-1704.....	Philosopher. "Essay on the Human Understanding."
	John Dryden, 1631-1700.....	Poet. "Absalom and Achitophel," etc.
XVIII.	Daniel Defoe, 1661-1731.....	Novelist. "Robinson Crusoe."
	Jonathan Swift, 1667-1745.....	Satirist. "Gulliver's Travels."
	Joseph Addison, 1672-1719.....	Essayist. "Sir Roger de Coverley," etc.
	Alexander Pope, 1688-1744.....	Poet. "Essay on Man."
	Thomas Gray, 1716-1771.....	Poet. "The Elegy," "The Bard."
	Samuel Johnson, 1709-1784.....	Essayist and Lexicographer. "Lives of the Poets."
	James Thomson, 1700-1748.....	Poet. "The Seasons."
	Henry Fielding, 1707-1754.....	Prose Writer.
	David Hume, 1711-1776.....	"History of England."
	Oliver Goldsmith, 1728-1774.....	Poet. "Traveller," "Deserted Village," etc.

CHRONOLOGICAL.	WRITERS.	WORKS.
XVIII.	Edmund Burke, 1730-1797.....	Political writer. "The French Revolution."
	Edward Gibbon, 1737-1794.....	Historian. "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."
	William Cowper, 1731-1800.....	Poet. "The Task," etc.
	Robert Burns, 1750-1796.....	The greatest Scottish Poet. "Songs."
XIX.	William Wordsworth, 1770-1850.....	Poet-Laureate. "Lyrics," "Sonnets," etc.
	Walter Scott, 1771-1832.....	Poet and Novelist. "The Lady of the Lake," etc. "The Waverley Novels."
	Samuel Taylor Coleridge, 1772-1834.....	Poet and Prose writer. "The Ancient Mariner," "Aids to Reflection."
	Robert Southey, 1774-1843.....	Poet-Laureate and Historian. "Joan of Arc," etc. "The Life of Nelson."
	Thos. Campbell, 1777-1844.....	Poet. "Hohenlinden," "Ye Mariners of England."
	Thos. Moore, 1779-1852.....	Poet. "Lalla Rookh."
	Lord Byron, 1788-1824.....	Poet. "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage."
	Percy B. Shelley, 1792-1822.....	The Poet's Poet. "Adonais," etc.
	John Keats, 1795-1821.....	Poet. "Endymion," "Hyperion," "Odes."
	Charles Lamb, 1775-1834.....	Essayist. "Essays of Elia."
	Jane Austen, 1775-1817.....	Novelist. "Emma," "Pride and Prejudice."
	Thos. DeQuincey, 1785-1850.....	Essayist. "Confessions of an Opium-Eater."
	Thos. Carlyle, 1795-1881.....	Historian. "The French Revolution," etc.
	Thos. B. Macaulay, 1800-1859.....	Historian. "History of England."
	Alfred Tennyson, 1800-1893.....	Poet-Laureate. "In Memoriam," "Mylls of the King."
	Eliz. Barrett Browning, 1806-1861.....	Poetess. "Aurora Leigh."
	Robert Browning, 1812-1891.....	Poet. "The Ring and the Book."
	Matthew Arnold, 1822-1888.....	Poet and Critic. "Sohrab and Rustum," "Essays in Criticism."
	John Stuart Mill, 1806-1873.....	Philosopher. "Logic."
	Wm. M. Thackeray, 1811-1863.....	Novelist. "Henry Esmond," "The Newcomes."
	Charles Dickens, 1812-1870.....	Novelist. "David Copperfield," "Oliver Twist."
	John Ruskin, 1819.....	Prose writer and Art critic. "Modern Painters."
	George Elliot [Marian Evans] 1819-1880.....	Novelist. "Adam Bede," "Middlemarch."

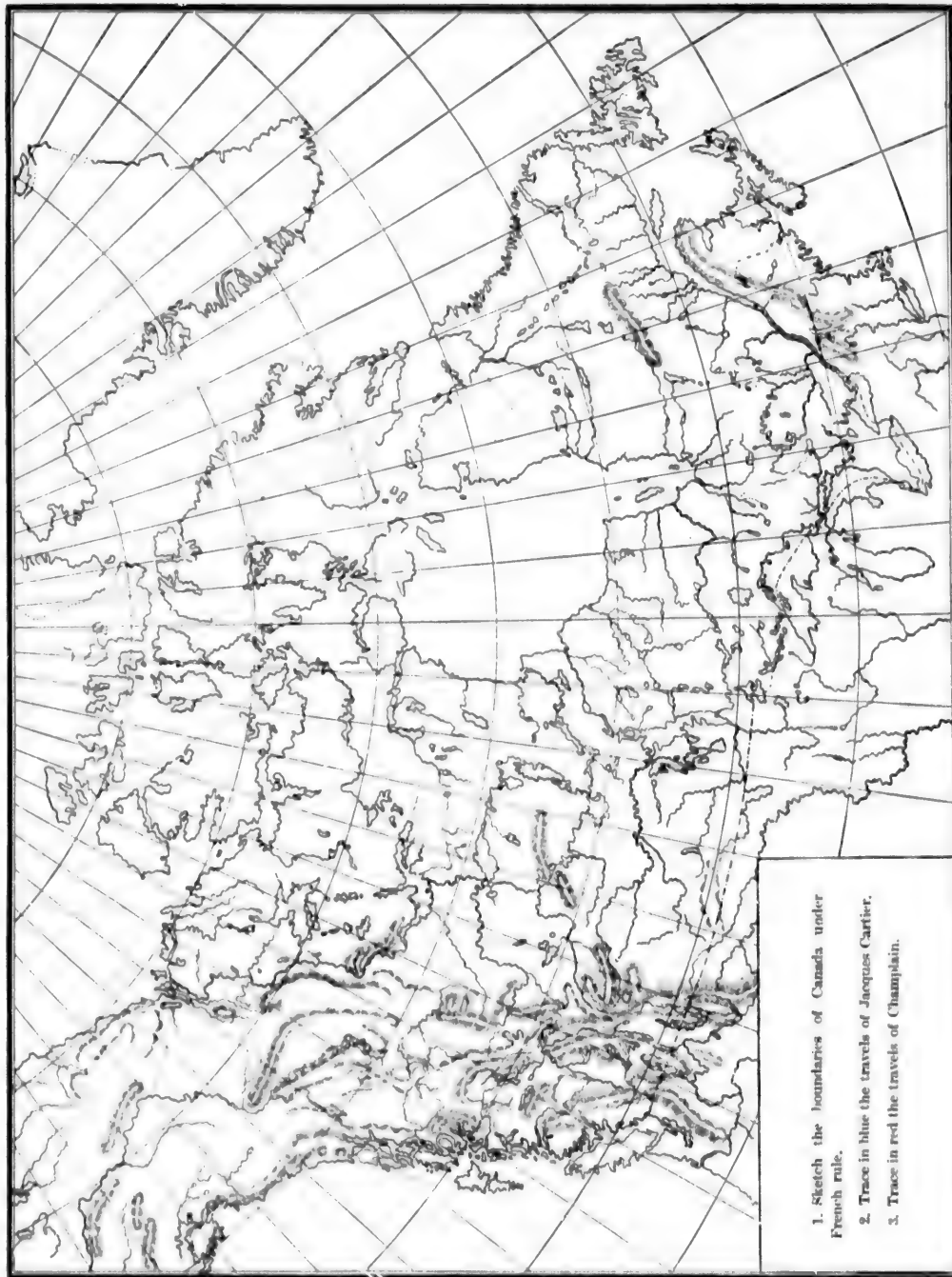
GREAT ENGLISHMEN.

The Student will find it of the greatest benefit to his knowledge of history to study the lives of eminent men. The following list is suggested, because the lives of nearly all the persons mentioned may be found in the two excellent series of short biographies, called "Twelve English Statesmen" and "English Men of Action." The student should sketch each biography in outline.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Alfred the Great. | 15. Montrose. | 28. Nelson. |
| 2. William the Conqueror. | 16. Dampier. | 29. Dundonald. |
| 3. Henry II. | 17. William III. | 30. Blake. |
| 4. Edward I. | 18. Marlborough. | 31. Sir John Moore. |
| 5. Simon de Montfort. | 19. Rodney. | 32. Wellington. |
| 6. Henry V. | 20. Walpole. | 33. Robert Peel. |
| 7. Warwick. | 21. Peterborough. | 34. Wilberforce. |
| 8. Henry VII. | 22. Chatham. | 35. Napier. |
| 9. Wolsey. | 23. William Pitt. | 36. Havelock. |
| 10. Elizabeth. | 24. Clive. | 37. Colin Campbell. |
| 11. Drake. | 25. Hastings. | 38. Lord Lawrence. |
| 12. Captain Cook. | 26. Wolfe. | 39. Gordon. |
| 13. Stratford. | 27. Burke. | 40. Livingstone. |
| 14. Monk. | | |

CANADIAN HISTORY.

1. State the area of Canada.
2. Population in 1763?
3. Population in 1891?
4. Who first discovered Canada, and when?
5. Who are believed to have visited our shores before the end of the Fifteenth Century?
6. To what country did Canada first belong?
7. How long did French rule last?
8. When was the name "Canada" given to our country? What is its origin?
9. How did it come to be called the "Dominion"?
10. What is our position among the colonies of England?



1. Sketch the boundaries of Canada under French rule.
2. Trace in blue the travels of Jacques Cartier.
3. Trace in red the travels of Champlain.

STUDENT'S NOTES.

Put down the principal facts relating to JACQUES CARTIER.

A. BIOGRAPHY.

B. EXPLORATIONS.

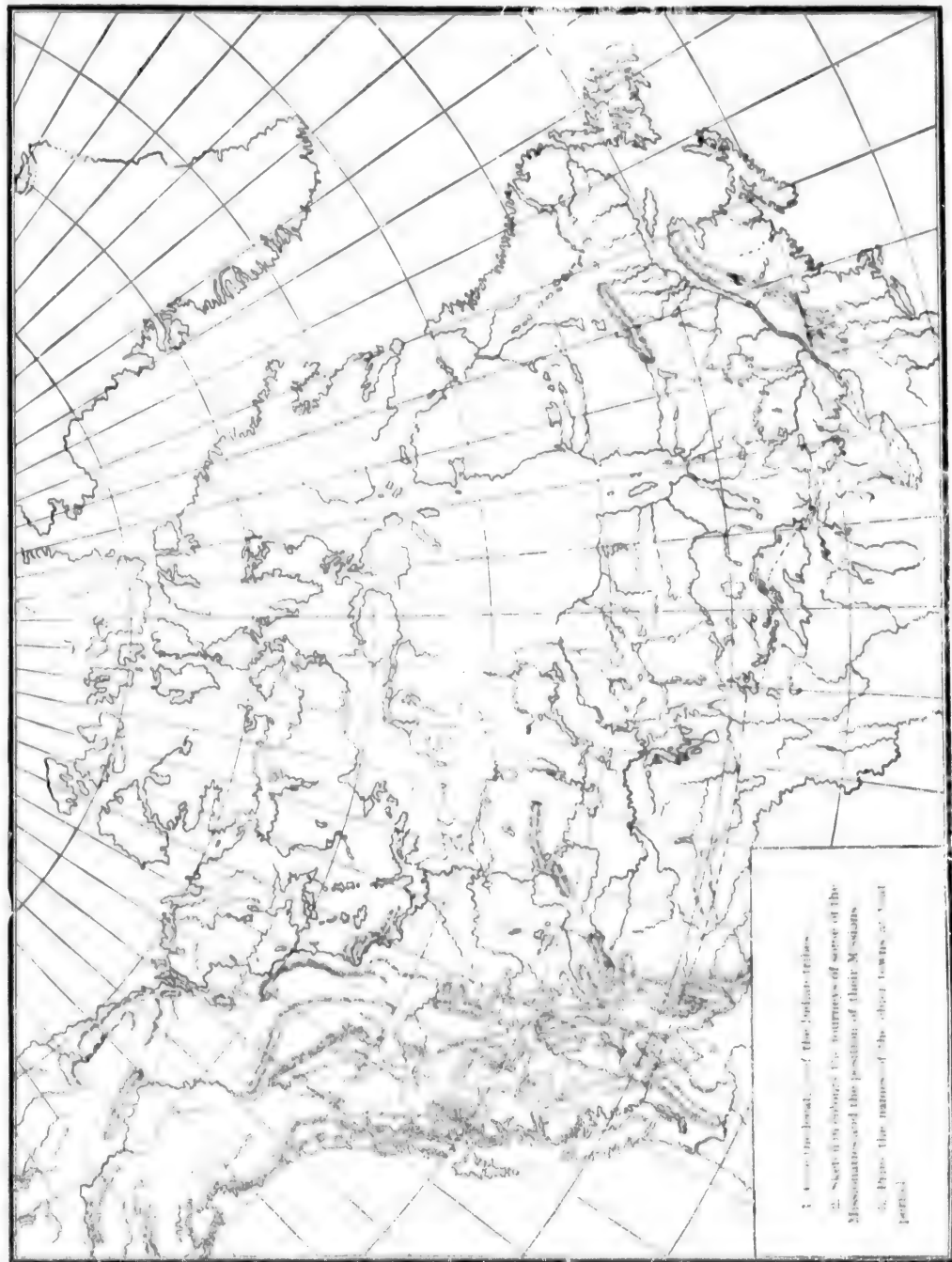
STUDENT'S NOTES.

Put down the principal facts relating to CHAMPLAIN.

A. BIOGRAPHY.

B. EXPLORATIONS.





STUDENT'S NOTES.

A. State the main facts relating to the COMPANY of ONE HUNDRED ASSOCIATES.

B. Who were the French and English Kings during the period of French rule in Canada?

STUDENT'S NOTES.

A. Name the chief Indian tribes in Canada under French rule.

B. What efforts were made to Christianize them?

Give the names of some of the great French Missionaries.

STUDENT'S NOTES.

A. Give some account of the Government of Canada in the middle of the 17th Century.

B. Give particulars about TALON the Intendant. [*See H. S. History.*]

STUDENTS' NOTES.

Put down the main facts about LA SALLE.

A. BIOGRAPHY.

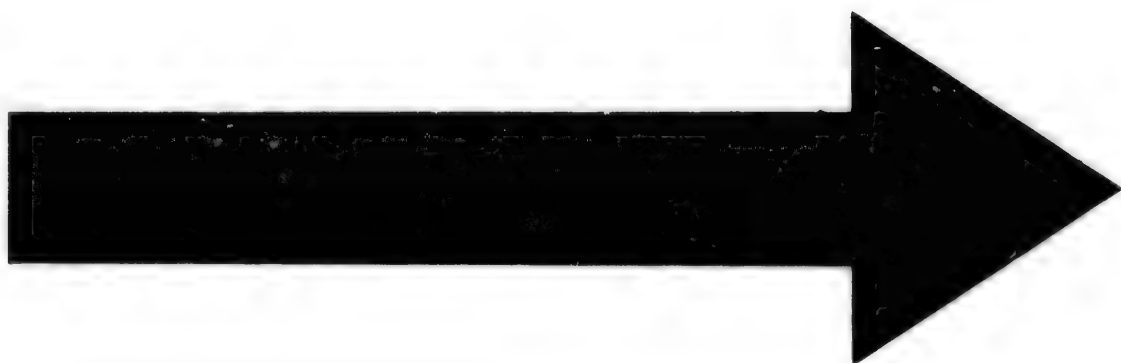
B. EXPLORATIONS.

STUDENT'S NOTES.

Put down the main facts about FRONTENAC.

A. BIOGRAPHY.

B. GOVERNMENT OF THE COLONY.



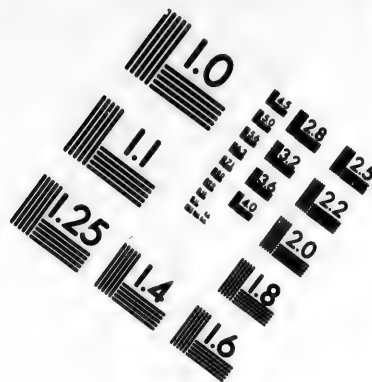
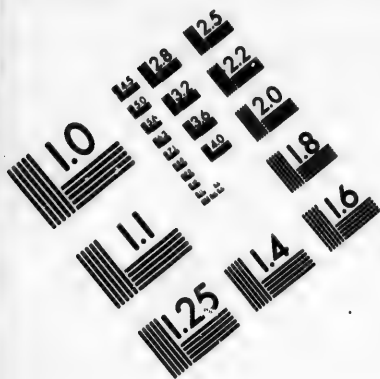
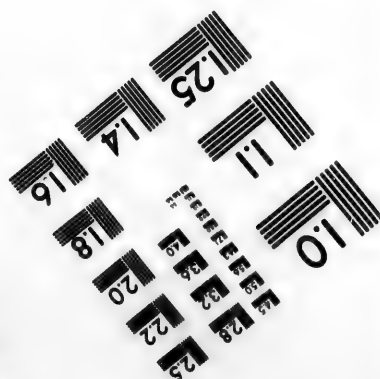
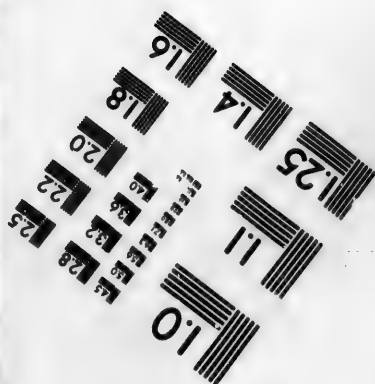
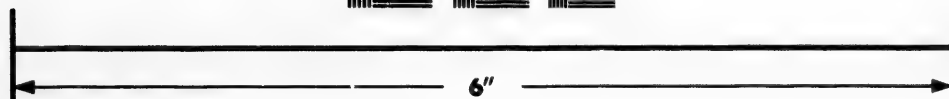
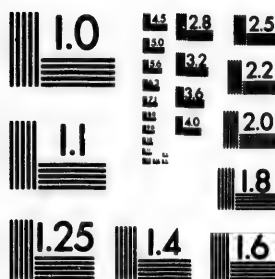


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STUDENT'S NOTES.

A. State the effect of the "War of the Spanish Succession" (1702) upon Canada.

B. Give an account of the Governor VAUDREUIL.

STUDENT'S NOTES.

A. Put down in numbered sentences the events which led to the capture of Louisburg.

B. Give particulars of BRADDOCK's expedition.

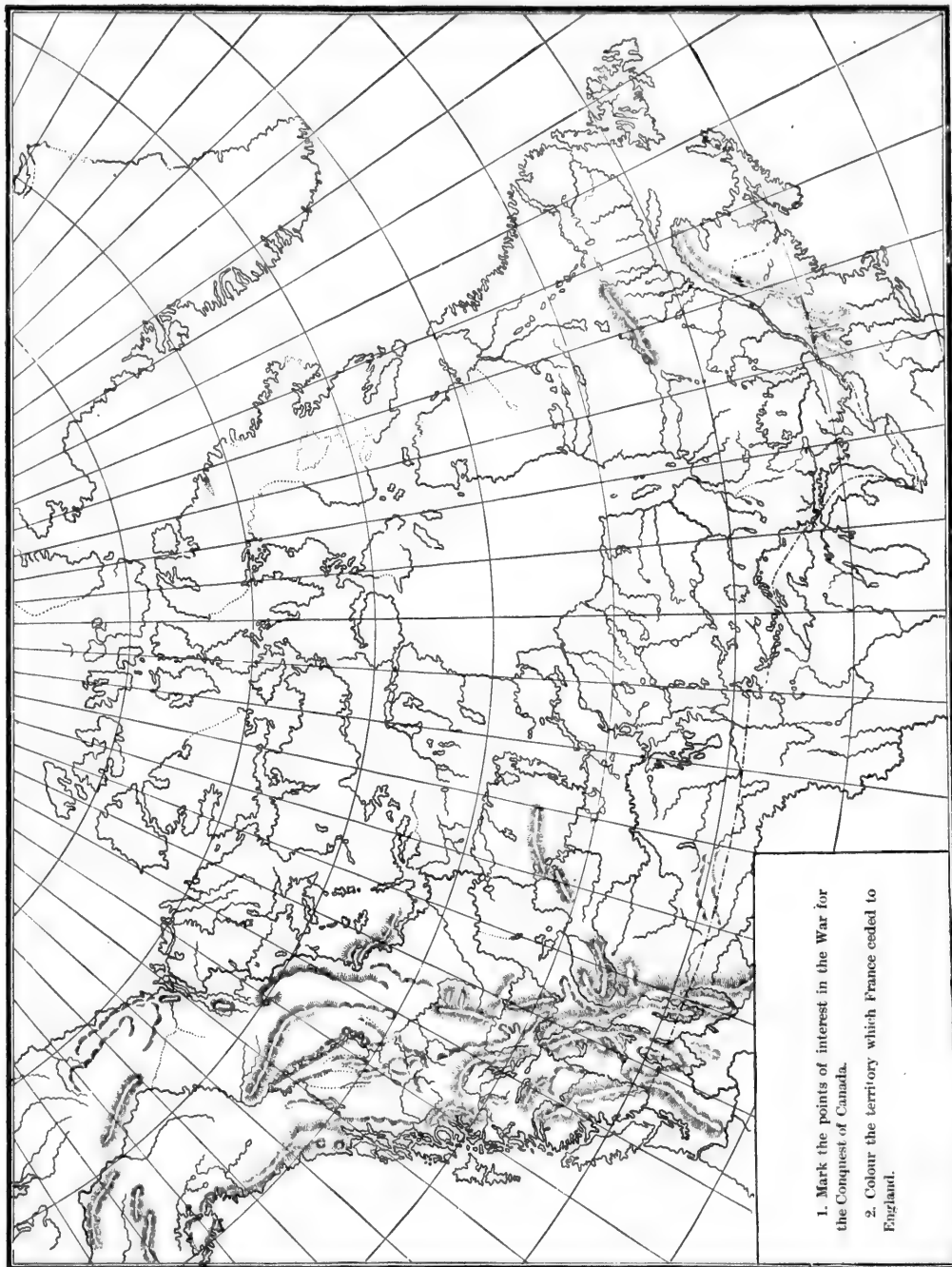
STUDENT'S NOTES.

A. Mention a few facts about the Seven Years' War.

B. Give a short account of MONTCALM.

(*a*) BIOGRAPHY.

(*b*) Early successes in Canada.



1. Mark the points of interest in the War for the Conquest of Canada.
2. Colour the territory which France ceded to England.

STUDENT'S NOTES.

A. What was the English plan for conquering Canada?

B. Put down the main facts about WOLFE.

(a) BIOGRAPHY.

(b) The Capture of Quebec.

STUDENT'S NOTES.

A. By what treaty did England obtain Canada? Mention particulars.

B. Put down a few facts about the conspiracy of Pontiac.

STUDENT'S NOTES.

A. Give the principal provisions of the Quebec Act.

B. How did the Americans try to conquer Canada in 1775?

C. Who were the United Empire Loyalists?

STUDENT'S NOTES.

A. Give the main provisions of the Constitutional Act of 1791.

B. Give a short account of the War of 1812.

(a) CAUSE OF THE WAR.

(b) BATTLES, COMMANDERS AND RESULTS.

STUDENT'S NOTES.

A. Give the main facts of the Rebellion in Lower Canada in 1837.

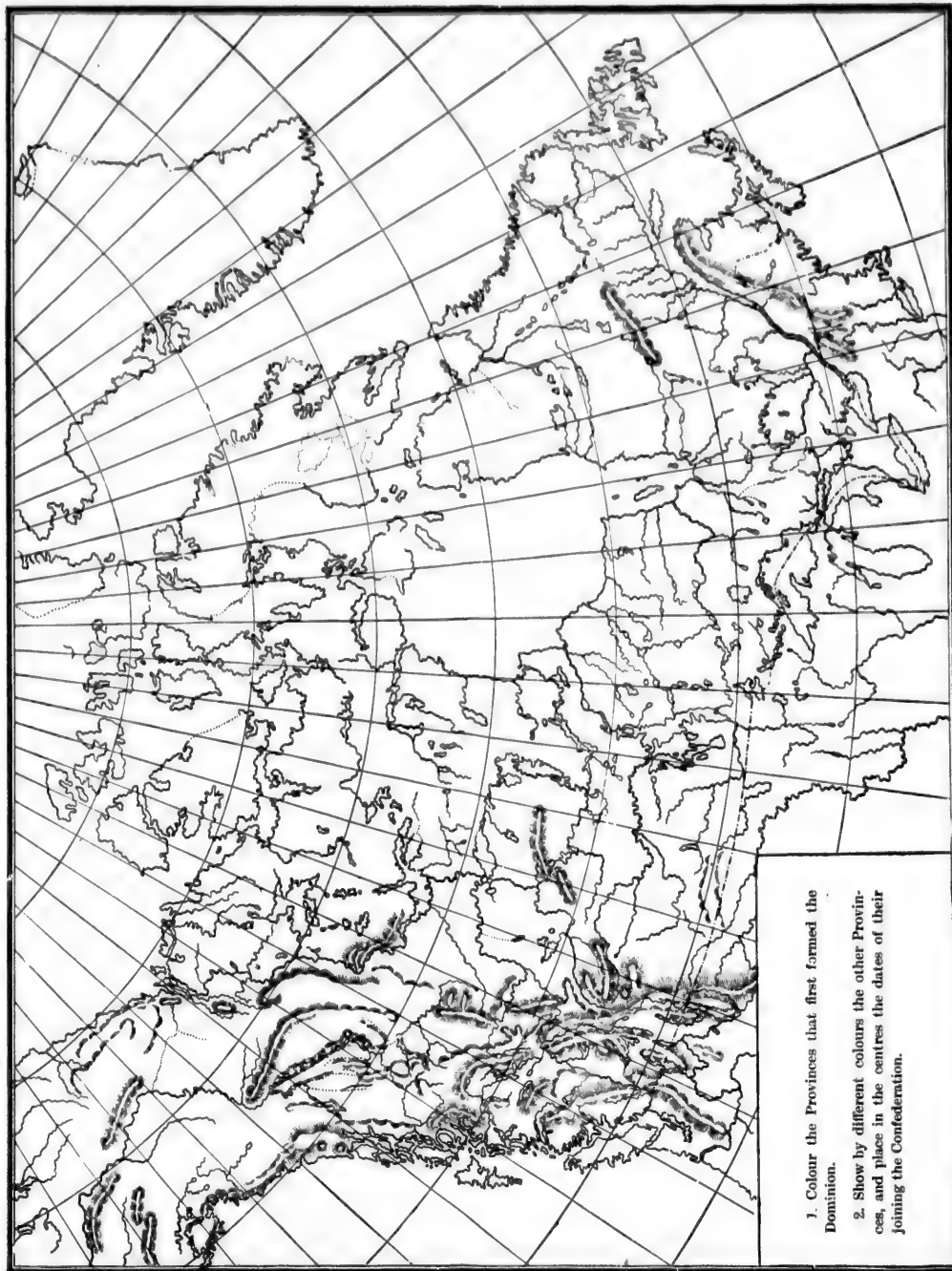
B. Also in Upper Canada.

C. Give the provisions of the Act of Union, 1840.

STUDENT'S NOTES.

A. State how Confederation came about, and name the fathers of Confederation.

B. Name the Provinces that first entered the Dominion.



1. Colour the Provinces that first formed the Dominion.

2. Show by different colours the other Provinces, and place in the centres the dates of their joining the Confederation.

STUDENTS' NOTES.

A. State the main facts in the Life of SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

B. Also of ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.

UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

THE RACES OF MANKIND.

THE BLACK RACE (Ethiopian).

1. Tribes of Central or Southern Africa.
2. The Papuans.
3. The Australians.

THE YELLOW RACE (Turanian or Mongolian).

1. The Chinese, Japanese, Burmese.
2. The Malays and Pacific Islanders.
3. The Tartars, Mongols, etc.
4. The Turks, Magyars or Hungarians, Finns, Lapps and Basques.
5. The Esquimaux and American Indians.

THE WHITE RACE (Caucasian).

1. THE HAMITIC GROUP: Egyptians, Libyans, Cushites.
2. THE SEMITIC GROUP: Chaldeans, Assyrians, Babylonians, Canaanites, Phoenicians, Hebrews, Arabs.
3. THE ARYAN, OR INDO-EUROPEAN GROUP:



PERIODS OF HISTORY.

I. ANCIENT HISTORY:

From the earliest times to the fall of Rome. B.C. 3000 (?) to A.D. 475.

II. MEDIEVAL HISTORY:

From the fall of Rome to the discovery of America. A.D. 476 to A.D. 1492.

III. MODERN HISTORY:

From the discovery of America to the present time. A.D. 1492 to —.

I. ANCIENT NATIONS.

1. EGYPT: B.C. 3000 or 2500 to B.C. 525.

1. THE OLD EMPIRE. B.C. 3000 or 2500 to B.C. 1670. Founded according to tradition by MENU. Capital, Memphis. The largest pyramids built. Egypt conquered by the Hyksos, or Shepherd Kings, about B.C. 2100.

2. THE NEW EMPIRE. B.C. 1670 to B.C. 575. Founded by Thutmes III. Capital, Thebes. Rameses II., the Great, B.C. 1388, probably the oppressor of the Hebrews. Shashang (Shisak), B.C. 949, captured Jerusalem. Psamethick III. defeated by Cambyses in the battle of Pelusium, B.C. 525. Egypt became a Persian province.

II. THE JEWS OR HEBREWS: B.C. 2000 (?) to A.D. 70.

*Abraham, B.C. 2000. Joseph, B.C. 1550. Moses, B.C. 1491. Saul, B.C. 1055. David, B.C. 1025. Solomon, B.C. 993. Under Solomon the kingdom reached its highest point of greatness.

Division of the Kingdom, B.C. 953 (?). Kingdom of Israel, B.C. 953 to B.C. 722. Samaria captured by Sargon, King of Assyria, B.C. 722. Kingdom of Judah, B.C. 953 to B.C. 586. Jerusalem captured by Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, B.C. 586. The Jews sent back to Palestine by Cyrus, B.C. 537. Emancipation of the Jews by the Maccabees, B.C. 167-130. The Jews made tributary to the Romans, B.C. 63. Herod the Great, B.C. 40. Birth of Christ, B.C. 4. Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, A.D. 70.

*These dates are only approximately correct.

III. BABYLONIANS AND ASSYRIANS.

Civilization: an exact system of weights and measures, cuneiform writing, magnificent brick buildings, canals for the irrigation of the country, important manufactures and extensive commerce, an astronomical system, and a mythical history.

1. OLD BABYLONIAN EMPIRE. B.C. about 4000 to 731. Sargon, B.C. 3800. Supremacy of Elam, B.C. 2300-2076. Chedorlaomer, about B.C. 2100. Assyria settled by emigrants from Babylon about B.C. 1900. Conquered by Assyria about B.C. 710.

2. ASSYRIAN EMPIRE. B.C. 1900-608. Capital, Nineveh. Principal kings: Tiglath-Pileser I., B.C. 1100; Shalmaneser, B.C. 858-823; Tiglath-Pileser II. (Pul), B.C. 745-727; Sargon, B.C. 727-705; Sennacherib, B.C. 705-681; Esarhaddon, B.C. 681-668. Nineveh destroyed, B.C. 608.

3. NEW EMPIRE OF BABYLON. B.C. 608-538. Nebuchadnezzar, B.C. 604-561, conquered Syria, destroyed Jerusalem (586). Constructed a bridge over the Euphrates. Built the "hanging gardens." Erected the Median Wall from Tigris to Euphrates, and great water works. Babylon a Persian province, B.C. 538.

IV. PHOENICIANS AND CARTHAGINIANS.

The Phoenicians inhabited a strip of land along the coast in the northern part of Palestine.

SIDON attained its power about B.C. 1300. Noted for arts and manufactures, purple dye, weaving, glass-making, mining, metal-working, architecture. Developed a great carrying trade by sea and land. Founded numerous colonies in the Mediterranean.

TYRE attained the first rank, B.C. 1100. Hiram, B.C. 1001, the friend of David and Solomon,

CARTHAGE founded by the Phoenicians, B.C. 850. Decline of the power of Tyre and Sidon, B.C. 850. Carthage gathered the Phoenician cities under its control, B.C. 600. Tyre besieged by Nebuchadnezzar, B.C. 586. Phoenicia subject to Persia, B.C. 538. Wars between the Greeks and Carthaginians in Sicily, B.C. 480 and 409-339. Capture of New Tyre by Alexander the Great, B.C. 332. Phoenicia part of the Macedonian Empire.

v. INDIA.

The Indians came originally from the north-west to the valley of the Indus and the Punjab, and thence to the valley of the Ganges. Probably established there B.C. 1500. There was an early development of priestly influence. Four chief castes: *Brahmans*, priests; *Kshattriyas*, warriors; *Vaisyas*, agriculturists; *Sudras*, or *Dasas*, slaves. The Vedas were services for the various religious ceremonials. The laws of Manu, about B.C. 600. Buddha (i. e. the Enlightener?), B.C. 623 to 543. Alexander the Great invaded the Punjab, B.C. 327. B.C. 263-226, Acoka. After his reign the Punjab fell under the Graeco-Bactrian rule in central Asia. Later, the Scythian invaders conquered northern India. Foreign invaders, probably Tartars, again conquered the land about A.D. 450.

vi. MEDES AND PERSIANS.

Inhabited the plateau of Iran, east of the Tigris and Euphrates. Zoroaster, about 1000 B.C. His doctrines contained in the books of the *Avesta*. In the 9th century the Assyrians invaded the plateau of Iran and conquered the western portion of it. Revolt of the Medes from Assyria, B.C. 640.

MEDIAN EMPIRE. B.C. 640 to 558. Dejores founded Ecbatana about 700 B.C. Phraortess B.C. 655-633, conquered the Persians. Cyaxares, B.C. 633-593, drove out the Scythians and conquered Armenia. He captured Nineveh and destroyed the Empire of Assyria. Media, the most powerful monarchy of Asia, B.C. 600. Astyages, B.C. 593-558, last king of the Medes. Deposed by Cyrus.

PERSIAN EMPIRE. B.C. 558 to 330. Founded by Cyrus, B.C. 558 to 529. Cyrus defeated Croesus, king of Lydia, and captured Sardes. Cyrus captured Babylon and destroyed that empire, B.C. 538. He sent the Jews back to Palestine. Cambyses, B.C. 529-522, conquered Egypt (battle of Pelusium). He captured Memphis, B.C. 525. Darius, B.C. 521-485. Recaptured Babylon after a siege of 20 months, B.C. 518. He divided the empire into 20 satrapies. Revolt of the Ionian Greeks, B.C. 500-494. Xerxes I., B.C. 485-465. War against Greece, 480 B.C. Battles of Thermopylae, Artemesium, and Salamis. Darius II., B.C. 424-405. Independence of Egypt. Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks. Xenophon, B.C. 400. Darius III., B.C. 336-330. Persian Empire destroyed by Alexander the Great, B.C. 330.

vii. CHINA.

The Chinese regard themselves as aborigines. Their historians place the creation about two millions of years before Confucius, and divide that period into ten epochs, but their history is largely mythical.

CHOW DYNASTY. B.C. 1123-255. During this period we reach historic ground. Development of a feudal system. Confucius born B.C. 551, in the reign of Sing-wang.

DYNASTY OF TSIN. B.C. 255-206. Che-wang-te, B.C. 246-210, extended the empire to the sea, defeated the Mongols, built the Chinese wall (1400 miles long, 15-30 feet high, 15-25 feet broad).

DYNASTIES OF EAST AND WEST HAN. B.C. 206 to A.D. 221. The brilliant period of Chinese history. The empire consolidated and extended westward to Russian Turkestan. Conquest of Corea, A.D. 109, and of Hainan.

EPOCH OF THE THREE KINGDOMS. A.D. 221-265. Wei, in the north; Uri, in the east; and Shuh, in the west. Yang-Kian, A.D. 590, of the kingdom of Wei, conquered the whole empire and founded the dynasty of Sing. Yung-lo, A.D. 1403, invaded Tartary, and annexed Cochin-China and Tonquin. Ching-tung, 1436-1465, captured by the Tartars 1450. Tartar invasion, 1542. Invasion of Corea by Japan in 1592 and 1597. Christianity preached in China, 1603. The Tartars conquered China, 1627. French and English settled at Canton, 1685. Opium war with England, 1840-42. Capture of Amoy, Shang-hai, etc. Treaty of Nanking. Hong-Kong ceded to England. Second war with England, 1857-60. Capture of Canton. Treaty of Tientsin. Treaty of Peking, 1860. Christianity tolerated. First railroad in China, 1876.

viii. JAPAN.

The origin of the Japanese is uncertain. They came from Asia and drove out the savage Ainos found in the islands. Their history begins about 600 B.C. The original religion was called *Shinto*. Buddhism introduced A.D. 552, and spread rapidly. But the Shinto religion has now been reinstated. The earliest authentic date of history is about B.C. 660.

Jimrun Tenno, B.C. 660-585, conquered part of the main island. He was the founder of an unbroken dynasty, of which the reigning Mikado is the 122nd sovereign. Sujin, B.C. 97-30, the 10th Mikado, reorganized the administration of the empire, advanced civilization, and opened intercourse with Corea. Keiko, A.D. 71-130, the 12th Mikado, extended the dominions of Japan. Jingu-Kogo, A.D. 201-269, widow of Chinai, and 15th Mikado. She led an army into Corea, which she conquered. Ojin, A.D. 270-310, her son, and a great warrior, still worshipped in Japan as the god of war. Chinese literature and its superior civilization introduced.

ix. CELTS.

At the dawn of real history the Celts were found inhabiting the western portion of Europe. They were composed of the Continental Celts, or Gauls, and the British Celts. They are supposed to have reached the western shores of Europe about B.C. 2000. They made four principal emigrations: (1) To the British Isles, (2) to Spain, where they were known as the Celtiberians, (3) to northern Italy, where they occupied Gallia Cisalpina, (4) to Greece and Asia Minor, where they gave their name to Galatia.

x. GREEKS.

Grecian history may be divided into four periods: 1. From prehistoric times to about B.C. 1100. Mythical period down to the Thessalian and Dorian migration. 2. B.C. 1100 to 500. Formation of Greek states down to the Persian wars. 3. B.C. 500 to 338. From the Persian wars down to the battle of Charonea. 4. B.C. 338 to 146. Graeco-Macedonian period down to the Roman conquest.

PERIOD I. National heroes: Heracles, Theseus, Minos. The expedition of the Argonauts; War of the Seven against Thebes; the Trojan War.

PERIOD II. Settlement of Aeolian, Ionian, and Dorian colonies. Homer, about 1000 B.C. The Iliad and Odyssey. Laws of Lycurgus, about 800 B.C. The Olympian Games,

B.C. 776. Messenian wars, B.C. 743-628. Laws of Solon, B.C. 594. Pisistratus, B.C. 560-527. Reforms of Cleisthenes, B.C. 509.

PERIOD III. Persian invasions, B.C. 509-449: (a) Under Mardonius, B.C. 492. (b) Under Artaphernes, B.C. 490. Battle of Marathon. Miltiades, Aristides, Themistocles and Cimon. (c) Under Xerxes, B.C. 481. Battle of Thermopylae. Leonidas. Battles of Artemisium and Salamis. (d) Under Mardonius, B.C. 479. Battle of Plataea. Pausanias. Battle of Mycale. The age of Pericles. War between Sparta and Athens, B.C. 457-451. Peloponnesian War, B.C. 431-404. Pericles, Cleon, Nicias, Alcibiades. Expedition by the Athenians against Syracuse, B.C. 415-413. Deceleian War, B.C. 413-404. Surrender of Athens, B.C. 404. Retreat of the 10,000 under Xenophon, B.C. 400. Socrates, B.C. 469-399. Plato, B.C. 427-348. Lysander, B.C. 395. War between Thebes and Sparta, B.C. 379-362. Rise of the Macedonian power, B.C. 359-336. Philip, Demosthenes, B.C. 383-322, Olynthus. Battle of Chaeronea, B.C. 338.

PERIOD IV. Alexander the Great, B.C. 336-323. Expedition against Persia, B.C. 334. Battles: Granicus, B.C. 334; Issus, B.C. 333; Gaugamela or Arbela, B.C. 331. Expedition to India, B.C. 327. Battle of Hydaspes, B.C. 326. Foundation of five monarchies after the death of Alexander: 1. Egypt; 2. Syria; 3. Armenia; 4. Bithynia; 5. Macedonia. Aetolian and Achaean Leagues, B.C. 280. Achaean War against the Romans, B.C. 146. Battle of Leucopetra. Capture of Corinth. Greece the Roman province of Achaia, B.C. 27.

xi. ROMANS.

Roman history may be divided into five periods: I. B.C. about 750 to 510. Mythical period. II. B.C. 510 to 264. Subjugation of Italy down to the Punic wars. III. B.C. 264-146. From the Punic wars down to the destruction of Carthage and Corinth. IV. B.C. 146-31. From the supremacy of Rome by the conquest of the East, Spain and Gaul down to the battle of Actium and the rule of Octavian. V. B.C. 31 to A.D. 476. From Octavian to the fall of Rome.

PERIOD I. Legendary period of the kings. Romulus and Remus, Numa Pompilius, Tullus Hostilius, Ancus Martius, Tarquinius Priscus, Servus Tullius, Tarquinius Superbus. At the beginning of actual history the Roman population was divided into Patricians and Plebeians, between whom frequently arose fierce struggles.

PERIOD II. Expulsion of the Tarquins, kings; Rome a republic. The first Consuls said to have been Lucius Junius Brutus, and Marcus Horatius, and the first Dictator, Titus Lartius. The governing body called the Senate. Laws of the Decemvirs, B.C. 451. Siege of Veii, B.C. 405-396. Extension of the power of Rome. Invasion by the Gauls, B.C. 390. Battle of Allia. Rome plundered. Licinian Laws, B.C. 367. Lesser internal wars, B.C. 362 to 340. Great Latin War, 340-338. Second war with the Samnites and other tribes, B.C. 326-304. Third war, B.C. 298-290. War with Tarentum, B.C. 282-272. Pyrrhus. Battles: Heraclea, B.C. 280; Ausculum, B.C. 279; Beneventum, B.C. 275. Supremacy of Rome.

PERIOD III. First Punic War, B.C. 264-241. Contest over Sicily. Second Punic War, B.C. 218-201. Hannibal and Q. Fabius Maximus. Battle of Lake Trasimene, B.C. 217. Battle of Cannae, B.C. 216. First Macedonian War, B.C. 215-206. Second Macedonian War, B.C. 200-197. Battle of Cynoscephalae, B.C. 197. War with Antiochus of Syria,

B.C. 192-189. Third Macedonian War, B.C. 171-168. Third Punic War, B.C. 149-146. Destruction of Carthage, B.C. 146. Achaean War, B.C. 146.

PERIOD IV. Numantine War in Spain, B.C. 143-133. The Gracchi, B.C. 133-121. Jugurthine War, B.C. 111-105. War against the Cimbri and Teutones, B.C. 113-101. Marsian or Social War, B.C. 90-88. First Mithridatic War, B.C. 88-84. War between Sulla and Marius, B.C. 88-82. Servile War, B.C. 73-71. War against the Pirates, B.C. 78-67. Third Mithridatic War, B.C. 74-64. Cn. Pompeius. Conspiracy of Catiline, B.C. 66-62. Cicero. First Triumvirate, B.C. 60. Pompey, Caesar, Crassus. Caesar's conquest of Gaul, B.C. 58-51. Conquest of Britain, B.C. 55-54. Civil War between Caesar and Pompey, B.C. 49-48. Battle of Pharsalus, B.C. 48. War in Africa, B.C. 47. Assassination of Caesar, B.C. 44. Second Triumvirate, B.C. 43. Antonius, Octavianus and Lepidus. Civil War, B.C. 43. Brutus and Cassius. Battle of Philippi. Sicilian War, B.C. 38-36. War between Octavianus and Antonius, B.C. 31-30. Battle of Actium.

PERIOD V. Caesar Octavianus Augustus, B.C. 31-14. Highest development of Roman literature. Vergil, Horace, Catullus, Ovid, Livy. Birth of Christ, B.C. 4. Tiberius, A.D. 14-37; Caligula, 37-41. Claudius, 41-54; Nero, 54-68; Galba, 68-69; Otho, 69; Vitellius, 69; Vespasianus, 69-79; Titus, 79-81; Domitianus, 81-96; Nerva, 96-98; Trajan, 98-117; Hadrian, 117-138; Antoninus Pius, 138-161; Marcus Aurelius, 161-180; Commodus, 180-192; Pertinax, 193; Didius Julianus, 193; Septimius Severus, 193-211; Caracalla, 211-217; Macrinus, 217; Elagabalus, 218-222; Severus Alexander, 222-235; Maximinus Thrax, 235-238; Gordianus I. and II., 237; Gordianus III., 238-244; Philippus Arabs, 244-249; Decius, 249-251; general persecution of Christians, 250; Gallus, 251-253; Aemilianus, 253; Valerianus, 253-260; Gallienus, 260-268; Claudius II., 268-270; Tacitus, 275; Probus, 276-282; Carus, 282-283; Diocletianus, 284-305; Constantius, 306; Constantine the Great, 323-327. Christianity recognized by the state. Constantinople made capital of the empire, 330. Constantine II. (west), 337-340; Constantius (east), 337-361; Julianus, 361-363; Jovianus, 363-4; Valentinianus, 364-375; Valens, 365-378; Gratianus, 367-383; Valentinian, 375-392. Beginning of the migrations of the Teutonic tribes, 375. Theodosius, 379-395; Clemeus Maximus, 383-388; Theodosius, 394-395; Arcadius, 395-453 (Eastern Empire); Honorius, 395-423 (Western).

Capture and sack of Rome by Alaric, 410.

Joannes, 424; Valentinian III., 425-455; Petronius Maximus, 455; Avilus, 455-456; Majorianus, 457-461; Libius Severus, 461-465; Anthemius, 467-72; Olybius, 472; Glycerius, 473; Julius Nepos, 473-475; Romulus Augustulus, 475-6. In 476 Odoraker, leader of the Heruli and Rugii, made himself ruler of Italy.

II. MEDIEVAL NATIONS.

Medieval history begins with the migrations of the Northern or Germanic tribes, in A.D. 376. The Huns crossed the Volga and made war upon the Goths, who inhabited Russia and Hungary, driving them south. The Goths thus came into conflict with the Romans. Battle of Adrianople, 378; Valeus the Roman emperor slain.

Alaric, leader of the West Goths, invaded Italy in 400. He captured and sacked Rome in 410. The Vandals established a kingdom in Africa, 429-534.

The Angles and Saxons, German pirates, established a kingdom in Britain, 449.

The Franks established a kingdom in northern Gaul, 486.

Theodoric the Great founded the kingdom of the East Goths in Italy, 493-555.
The West Goths founded a kingdom in Spain, 507-711.

I. THE ANGLO-SAXONS.

[See English History.]

II. THE FRANKS.

Chlodwig was the founder of the kingdom of the Franks, 486. Chlotar II. reunited the kingdom in 613. Charles Martel conquered the Arabs in 732. Charles the Great (Charlemagne), 768-814. Became master of Europe. Carried on successful wars in Italy, Germany and Spain. Crowned Emperor of the West, 800. After the death of Charlemagne the empire was divided, in 843, among his three grandsons. Ludwig the German took the lands lying east of the Rhine, and Charles the Bold took the Western Frankish lands. Thus began the French and German nationalities.

III. GERMANY AND ITALY.

- A. CAROLINGIANS. Ludwig the German, 843-876. A time of fierce struggles with the Vikings (Northmen), who harassed the whole of Western Europe at this time. Charles the Fat, 876-887. Arnulf of Carinthia, 887-899, drove back the Northmen; extended his kingdom east, and was crowned Emperor of Italy. Conrad I., 911-918. Germany devastated by wild tribes of Danes, Slavs and Magyars.
- B. SAXONS. Henry I. founder of the German monarchy, 919-936. Freed his country from the Magyars. Otto the Great, 936-973. Countless swarms of Hungarians invaded Saxony, but being defeated and pursued by Otto, they invaded France. He invaded Italy in 951, and again in 962, when he founded the
- C. HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, 962, and became master of Italy. Otto II., 973-983, maintained the empire for a time, but was harassed by the inroads of the Northmen. Otto III., 983-1002, and Henry II., 1002-1024, lost much of their power.
- D. THE FRANCONIAN OR SALIAN EMPERORS, 1024-1125. These were Conrad II., 1024-1039; Henry III., 1039-1056; Henry IV., 1056-1106; Henry V., 1106-1125. Under Henry III. the empire reached its greatest power. The reign of Henry IV. was noted for his quarrels with Pope Gregory VII.
- E. THE HOHENSTAUFEN EMPERORS. Frederic I., Barbarossa, 1152-1190, one of the most heroic figures of the Middle Ages. Conquered Italy in six great expeditions. Henry VI., 1190-1197, brother-in-law of Richard I. of England. Otto IV. of Brunswick, 1198-1215. Frederic II., 1212-1250, fought in the Crusades and against Danish invaders. The kingdom was then split up into a number of factions.

From this time until the end of the Medieval period there were several small kingdoms in Germany. Rudolf I., 1273-1291, founded the power of the Hapsburgs, and extended his rule over Austria. The Swiss Cantons cemented their confederacy at this time. The story of Tell, a German tradition. In 1347 the Bohemian Line of kings got the ascendancy. Charles IV., 1347-1378. The Great Plague (Black Death) ravaged Germany in 1348.

The Hanseatic League, originally of the seaports between the Baltic and the Elbe, but afterward of over 90 cities, formed about this time a formidable power. Some lesser leagues, like that of the Rhine Cities, were also formed. Council of Constance, 1414.

The Hussite War, 1419-1436, arose through the martyrdom of Hus, 1415.

F. THE HOUSE OF HAPSBURG, 1438-1740. Frederic III. was the last emperor crowned in Rome. About 1450 John Gutenberg invented Printing at Mainz. Frederic lost Austria, 1462.

IV. MAHOMET AND THE SARACENS.

Mahomet's flight (Hegira) from Mecca to Medina, 622. Mahomet born 571. Declared himself a prophet of *Islam* (i.e. submission to the will of God consequent on belief). One God (*Allah*), and Mahomet his prophet. *Moslems* (the believers). Died 632. His successors were called Caliphs. Omar, 632-634; Othmann (Osman), 644-656; Ali, 636-661. The caliphates gradually spread over northern Africa and west as far as Spain. In 711 the caliph Musa destroyed the kingdom of the Goths in Spain. The Mohammedan kingdom reached its greatest extent at this time, embracing South-Western Asia, from the Gulf of Arabia and the Indus to the Mediterranean and the Caucasus, the entire northern coast of Africa, a great part of the Spanish peninsula, part of Southern France, Sardinia, Corsica, and the Balearic Islands. From 750 to 1258 the capital of the caliphate was at Bagdad. The Saracen empire did not last long. In 755 it was divided and was never again joined together, though the religious followers of Mahomet looked to Bagdad for guidance in matters of faith.

V. FRANCE.

A. THE CAROLINGIAN KINGS OF THE FRANKS. Charles the Bald, 843-877. His rule was confined to narrow limits. The ravages of the Northmen were incessant and terrible. Town after town ravaged and burnt. Charles the Fat of Germany united France with his kingdom, 884-887. Siege of Paris by Rollo the Northman, in 885. Charles the Simple, 893-925. In his reign Rollo conquered Normandy.

B. THE HOUSE OF CAPET. Hugh Capet, 987-996. His kingdom stretched from the Somme to the Loire. The Dukes of Normandy, Brittany, Burgundy, etc., were more powerful than the king. Robert, 996-1031, and Henry I., 1031-1060, wasted their power. Philip I., 1060-1108. In this reign England was conquered by the Normans (1066), and the First Crusade was begun (1096). Louis VI., 1108-1137. Louis VIII., 1137-1180. Second Crusade. Philip II., 1180-1223. One of the greatest of the French kings. Third Crusade with Richard I. of England. Philip gradually reduced the power of his vassal dukes and seized the territory owned by John of England. Battle of Bouvines, 1214. Louis IX., 1226-1270, added greatly to his dominions. Sixth Crusade. Philip IV., 1285-1314. In this reign the social condition of the people was greatly improved. Increased importance of parliament. Better administration of law. Conflict with Edward I. of England. Revolt of Flanders and its independence recognized (1305). Arrest of all the Knights Templars in France, and fifty-four of them burned. The order abolished (1312). Philip V., 1316-1322, passed the Salic Law, enacting that no female could succeed to the throne of France.

C. THE HOUSE OF VALOIS. Philip VI., 1328-1350. The Hundred Years' War with England begun. Froissart, chronicler of the War (1337-1410). Black Death, 1347. John II., 1350-1364. Captured by the Black Prince at Battle of Poitiers, 1356. Peasant War, 1358. Charles V., 1364-1380. Charles VI., 1380-1422. Battle of Agincourt, 1415. Henry V. of England married Catharine, daughter of Charles VI. Charles VII.,

1422-1461. Jeanne D'Arc, the deliverer of France. In 1453 Constantinople was captured by the Turks, and the Greek writers and scholars were scattered over Europe and introduced the new learning. Louis XI., 1461-1483, destroyed the power of the barons, and made the power of the king absolute. Charles VIII., 1483-1498. The history of modern France from 1498, when the House of Orleans succeeded to the throne, cannot be outlined in small space. For the names of French kings, see the list on page 65.

vi. DENMARK.

The true history of Denmark begins with Gorm the Old, 860-935, the first king of all Denmark. Christianity introduced in 975. Cnut the Great, king of England and Denmark, 1014-1035, and king of Norway in 1028. Svend, 1047-1074, raised Denmark to a position of power, which was soon lost. Waldemar I., the Great, 1157-1182, and his son, Waldemar II., 1202-1241, reigned in one of the most brilliant periods of Danish history. Danish territory was extended far to the south. But these possessions were lost again by 1240. Waldemar II. enacted a great code of laws. From 1363-70 there were two great wars with Sweden. Norway, Sweden and Denmark were united into one by the Union of Calmar, in 1397. The Union lasted till 1524, when Sweden separated itself. About this time the Reformation spread throughout these countries. In 1660 the people conferred absolute authority upon the king by the *Lex Regia*. Denmark suffered in the Thirty Years' War. King Christian IV. being defeated by Tilly and Wallenstein. War between Denmark and Sweden, 1643-45, in which Denmark suffered. In the great Northern War, 1700-21, Denmark joined Russia and Saxony against Sweden, and at the close of it made an advantageous peace. In 1807 Denmark joined France, and suffered a great defeat by Nelson at the battle of Copenhagen. Prussia and Austria made war upon Denmark in 1864, and permanently crippled its power.

vii. SWEDEN.

The first of the Scandinavian kingdoms to attain power. Authentic history begins in the 9th century. Erik Emundsson, 885, made conquests in the east. Bands of Swedes subjugated the Slavs around Novgorod and laid the foundation of the Russian empire. Olaf, 993-1024, was the first Christian king of Sweden. Great civil wars in Sweden lasting 200 years. Peasants reduced to slavery and nobles supreme. Erik IX., 1150-1162. Christianity introduced. A long period of internal troubles ended in the union of Sweden with Norway and Denmark, 1397. Sweden reached its greatest power under Gustavus Adolphus II., 1630, in the Thirty Years' War. He won many victories, among them being Leipzig, 1631, and Lützen, 1632, in which he was killed. War with Denmark, 1643-45. Peace of Westphalia, 1648. Sweden acquired several provinces. Great duel between Peter the Great of Russia and Charles XII. of Sweden, 1700-21. Sweden crippled. Another unsuccessful war with Russia, 1788-90. In 1805, Sweden joined England, Russia and Austria against France. In 1814 Norway was annexed to Sweden, but rebelled and was subdued in 1815.

viii. NORWAY.

No authentic history before the 9th century. Halfdan, 841-863, conquered petty rulers, and introduced the feudal system. Establishment of Northmen under Rollo in Normandy, 850. Discovery and settlement of Iceland, 861-875. Discovery and settlement of

Greenland by Eric the Red, 983. North America (Vinland) visited by Leif and others, 986-1011. Union of Calmar, 1397-1524. After this time the history of Norway is that of Denmark, until 1815, when it was subdued by Sweden.

ix. SPAIN.

Caliphate of Cordova, founded 756-1031.

Sancho III., the Great, king of Navarra, divided his kingdom among his three sons : 1. Castile ; 2. Navarre ; 3. Aragon. The Moors of Granada conquered in 1492. Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile, 1479-1576, united the two kingdoms. Columbus, sent out by Isabella, discovered America, 1492. Charles I. of Spain and V. of Germany, 1516-1556, founded an absolute monarchy. In America the conquest of Mexico, Peru, Chili, Granada. Philip II., 1556-1598, married Mary, Queen of England. War of Liberation in the Netherlands, 1568-1648. Spanish Armada, 1588. Spanish power declined under Philip III. and IV.

x. PORTUGAL.

In 1095 the County of Portugal was granted as a Castilian fief to Henry, Count of Burgundy. Henry's son liberated himself from the overlordship of Castile, and called himself King of Portugal, in 1140. In 1383 the Burgundian line of kings became extinct. About this time, A D. 1400, Portugal reached its greatest power. It made conquests in Africa, and established there the kingdom of Algarlie. Voyages and discoveries under Henry the Navigator, 1394-1460. Discovery of Porto Santo and Madeira, 1419 ; Cape Verde, 1445 ; Azores, 1447 ; Cape Verde Islands, 1455. Vasco di Gama, 1498. The Portuguese reached Asia by the eastern route around Africa, 1498, and struck a mortal blow at the prosperity of Alexandria and the great cities of Italy by securing a monopoly of the Eastern trade for 100 years. The Portuguese power in the East Indies was founded by the Admiral Almeida, 1504-1509, and by Albuquerque, 1509-15. After many years of dependence upon Spain, Portugal again became independent in 1640, under the House of Braganza. Not long after Portugal came under the control of England through a commercial treaty. In 1755 occurred the earthquake of Lisbon, in which 30,000 people lost their lives. In 1807 Portugal was occupied by a French army under Junot, because it refused to join the continental system. England, Spain and Portugal undertook the "Peninsular War" against Napoleon, 1808-1814. Revolutions and civil war in Portugal, 1820-34, and loss of possessions. Brazil independent, 1822. Don Pedro king, 1836. Pedro II., 1831.

III. MODERN NATIONS.

The countries which have developed national life on a great scale since the discovery of America, with which modern history begins, are : America, Germany, Italy, Russia, Austria.

[The shortest possible notes on their history would take up a great deal of space, and the limits of this book are already reached. Should further editions be required, it may be possible to outline the main facts in their history.]

DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS.

	B. C.		A. D.
1. Egyptian Pyramids built about...	2100	22. Whitney's Cotton Gin.....	1793
2. Glass known in Egypt before.....	1700	23. The Loom invented.....	1801
3. Cloth woven about.....	1450	24. Davy's Safety Lamp invented.....	1815
4. The Compass discovered.....	1100	25. Bicycles invented.....	1815
5. Money coined by the Lydians about.....	1000	26. Electro-Magnetism discovered.....	1819
6. Geometry and Maps introduced about.....	600	27. First Ocean Steamship.....	1819
7. Money coined in Rome.....	576	28. First Steam Locomotive.....	1825
8. Land-surveying first used.....	219	29. Lead Pencils invented.....	1827
9. Books with backs and leaves.....	198	30. The Telegraph invented.....	1832
10. Water-Clocks.....	155	31. Reaping Machine invented.....	1834
	A. D.	32. Photography invented.....	1839
11. Grist Mills first used.....	214	33. Sewing Machine invented.....	1845
12. Arabic numerals introduced into Europe..	991	34. Bessemer Steel invented.....	1856
13. Pendulum Clocks invented about.....	1000	35. Slavery abolished in America.....	1863
14. Chinese paper money about.....	1100	36. Atlantic Cable laid.....	1866
15. Gunpowder and the Magnetic Needle in- troduced into Europe about.....	1350	37. Pacific Railway finished.....	1869
16. Printing invented about.....	1450	38. The Air-brake invented.....	1869
17. Rifles invented about.....	1501	39. Suez Canal opened.....	1869
18. Barometer and Thermometer discovered..	1627	40. Electric Light.....	1878
19. Cast Steel invented.....	1770	41. First Electric Railway.....	1879
20. First Steamboat.....	1789	42. The Phonograph invented.....	1888
21. Circular Saws invented before.....	1790	43. Discovery of the Röntgen Rays (Photo- graphing through solids).....	1895

A. D.
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